

Palestinian groups unite to fight accord

DAMASCUS (AFP) — Hardline Palestinian groups announced here on Tuesday a joint "national salvation programme" to fight the self-rule accord. The Democratic and Popular Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine (DPLP and PFLP) called on "all groups and individuals devoted to Palestinian national rights and determined to make the accord fail to form a broad national front."

Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الراي

Iran reports new bombing bids

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran said Tuesday it arrested two women attempting to bomb the grave of the Islamic republic's first supreme spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and a holy shrine elsewhere in the country. The reported attempts come less than a month after a June 20 blast at the Imam Reza mausoleum in the eastern city of Mashhad, which killed 26 people. Tehran television quoted a security source as describing the two as "hypocrites," the term used to describe members of Iran's main opposition group, the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq. A Mujahedeen spokesman, Ali Salavi, said by telephone from Paris that the "whole story is a fabrication."

Volume 18 Number 5654

AMMAN WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1994, MUHARRAM 27, 1415

Price: Jordan 150 Fils

Queen attends music concert

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday attended at Philadelphia Hotel a concert by the American Philadelphian Youth Orchestra. The concert was organized by the National Music Conservatory in cooperation with the American Cultural Centre and Rawdat Al Maaref School. The orchestra will have another performance at the hotel Wednesday.

Princess Basma tours centres in south

MAAN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma toured three social service centres in Maan Governorate and was briefed on the services they offer to mothers and children. The centres, run by the Queen Alia Fund for Social Development, are in Hussainiyyah, Maan and Mreigha. Princess Basma visited the rural markets set up in these centres, which sell the products of rural women. The Princess said citizens' cooperation and involvement is essential for helping the centres achieve their objectives in developing local communities.

Palestinians plan 30,000 homes in Gaza

JERICHO (AFP) — The Palestinian National Authority (PNA) announced Tuesday it would help build up to 30,000 housing units to cope with chronic overcrowding on the Gaza Strip and provide 25,000 jobs. The Palestinian authority held a historic meeting Tuesday. Cooperation and Planning Minister Nabil Shaath told a press conference, "It was decided to assist in the building of 25,000-30,000 housing units in the Gaza Strip. The people will be allowed to add another storey to each house and the authority will try to raise loans to finance private building," he added. "It will help to solve the housing problem and provide work for 25,000 people for six months to a year." Unemployment is estimated at around 50 per cent and about 325,000 of the 800,000 Gazans live in refugee camps in single storey-housing. According to the World Bank the number of persons per room is 2.4 on the Strip.

Nazareth mayor killed in car crash

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AFP) — The mayor of Nazareth, Tawfik Ziad a member of the Israeli parliament, died in a car crash on Tuesday as he left Jericho after the visit to the self-rule enclave by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, police said. Ziad, 64, a communist and well-known Arabic poet, met Mr. Arafat in Gaza City over the weekend and joined the festivities again in Jericho. In Israeli-Arab, he sat in parliament for the Hadash communist party which has three members. He had been mayor of Nazareth since 1975. "For us, Palestinians of 1948, this is a victory, for we struggled so long for a peaceful solution and a Palestinian state," he told Mr. Arafat. The accident happened near the Jewish settlement of Misbor Adumim on the climb up from Jericho to Jerusalem.

18 charged with killing Copt officer

CAIRO (AFP) — Eighteen suspected militants were charged Tuesday with stabbing a Coptic school principal and shooting dead an officer in two separate incidents last October, legal sources said. The Egyptian state prosecutor charged that the militants, including Fakhry Sirgus, the principal of a Suez language school, for days before stabbing him to death on October 13, 1993. The 18, four of whom are on the run, were also charged with rioting outside the Nur Al Islam mosque in Suez last October.

Sanaa claims seizure of most of Aden and Mukalla

Combined agency dispatches

NORTHERN YEMENI forces claimed Tuesday to have taken control of most of Aden as they reportedly unleashed one of the heaviest artillery barrages yet on the southern port city, killing at least 30 people and wounding 51.

Shells crashed into Hotel Aden, where foreign journalists and relief officials were staying, injuring two French physicians with the international aid group Doctors Without Borders, according to the Kuwait News Agency. One physician was seriously injured and in hospital.

The agency, which has a correspondent in the city, quoted an unidentified southern security official as saying the source of the shelling was six tanks about 20 kilometres north of Aden's Khormaksar neighbourhood.

However, the north claimed its troops and tanks had moved their way into Aden's outlying neighbourhoods and were in control of most of the city by midday.

Northern forces also captured the airport in the southern port of Mukalla in fierce hand-to-hand fighting on Tuesday, a government spokesman said.

Northern officials also said their forces had seized control of the airport in Aden.

"Government forces took control of the airport in Rihyan following violent fighting during which machineguns and knives were used," the spokesman said.

The spokesman added northern troops were continuing "to advance towards the town of Sayyun," the second largest city in the Hadramawt province, about 80 kilometres north of Mukalla.

He also said several officers and southern pilots had "given themselves up and others joined government forces."

Sanaa Radio said earlier that northern forces had taken full control of the city of Mukalla, about 15 kilometres west of the airport, and were heading toward the airstrip used by southern warplanes.

Southern leader Ali Salem Al Beidh has been based in Mukalla, 700 kilometres east of Aden, since shortly after war broke out in May.

But a Gulf diplomat in radio contact with Mukalla said fighting was going on about 10 kilometres west of Mukalla in Fuh and Borum, and that the airport continued to function as normal.

He added that Mr. Beidh had taken charge of the military operation to defend the city.

Earlier Tuesday a military spokesman said: "Governmental forces have total control over Aden's airport, the Khormaksar district and the dyke linking the town to Little Aden."

Northern troops advanced to within three kilometres of Aden city centre near the airport, an AFP correspondent reported.

The military spokesman said: "Government forces are at the entrance of the old city and the Maala district and Tawahi port area," which he

said "will fall to the forces of legality in the next few hours."

Aden airport, used by southern warplanes to launch raids on advancing northern troops, has been the target of northern bombardments for several days in an attempt to neutralise it.

The foreign minister of the breakaway southern Yemeni state said on that peace talks in New York no longer served any purpose and the southern delegation was thinking of pulling out.

Foreign Minister Abdullah Al Asnaj, in a written statement delivered to Reuters in Cairo, again accused the northern government in Sanaa of talking peace while waging war.

"The talks in New York are no longer useful because of Ali Abdullah Saleh's insistence on expanding the scope of the war to cover up his large losses in men and material," Mr. Asnaj wrote.

"This obliges the (southern) democratic republic of Yemen to warn it might withdraw its delegation from New York," he added.

Northern Planning Minister Abdul Karim Al Iryani and southern Prime Minister Haidar Abu Bakr Al Attas met under U.N. auspices in New York three times last week but there was no sign they were making progress on a ceasefire monitoring system.

Mr. Asnaj has been in New York with Mr. Attas, southern Yemeni officials in Cairo said. It was not immediately clear if there had been any meetings at the United Nations over long U.S. weekend.

The fall of Aden would almost certainly herald the final chapter of the war with imminent victory for the north in its campaign to quash southern Yemen's hopes of seceding after four years of union.

Thousands of people are believed to have died since war broke out on May 4, after issues left unresolved in the 1990 unity agreement between North and South Yemen erupted into an irreconcilable feud between their leaders, Ali Abdullah Saleh and Mr. Beidh.

Diplomats have warned that a front in the centre of the crowded port city could mean bloody street battles and a skyrocketing civilian death toll.

Already, hundreds have been killed in the past few weeks as northern forces encroached on the former South Yemen capital, where about 400,000 citizens and refugees were enduring shortages of water, food and medical supplies.

Relief and U.N. officials have described the health situation in Aden as perilous.

The push on Aden came despite warnings from the United States and Saudi Arabia, the regional power on the Arabian Peninsula and Yemen's neighbour, to spare the beleaguered city.

Mr. Saleh has been hoping to conquer Aden to thwart any expectation among Arab Gulf states that the breakaway country proclaimed May 20 by Mr. Beidh could become a viable nation.



Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat waves to Palestinian crowds after landing in Jericho on Tuesday (AFP photo)

Arafat swears in ministers in Jericho

From Mariam Shahin in Jericho with Agency dispatches

Combined agency dispatches

PALESTINE LEADER Yasser Arafat capped a historic return visit to his homeland Tuesday with a flyover that skirted Jerusalem on his way to swear in his self-rule cabinet.

Thousands of Palestinians gave Mr. Arafat a joyous welcome as an Egyptian military helicopter brought him to the West Bank for the first time in 27 years.

Heavily guarded by at least 500 Palestinian policemen and security personnel, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman, who now holds the title of president of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), walked towards a large podium band in hand with Faisal Hussein, the PNA leader from Jerusalem who is still a minister without portfolio.

Evidently tired after a four-day inauguration visit to the self-rule area in Gaza, Mr. Arafat waved to a cheering and chanting crowd of about 6,000 Palestinians who turned out to welcome him. Nineteen roadblocks set up by Israeli settlers who burned tires and lay down in the streets prevented Palestinians from other parts of the West Bank, still under Israeli occupation, from coming to greet the president.

Evidently disturbed by the relatively small crowd, Mr. Arafat asked in a hoarse voice "Why, why have the Israelis closed the streets from Jerusalem?"

Much like in his initial homecoming speech in Gaza, Mr. Arafat stressed Palestinian unity and reconciliation. "My people, my family, all my family, the people of my tribe, the people of my beloved Palestine... we are a noble nation," he said to the enthusiastic crowd that tore down two barbed wire fences to get a closer look at their leader.

"We say to all the martyrs and to the price of all martyrs Abu Jihad... that a promise is a promise and an oath is an oath," Mr. Arafat said referring to the PLO slogans promising its people that they will return to their homeland.

A woman overcome with emotion pushed through at least ten lines of security guards to climb on the podium and kiss Mr. Arafat. Composing himself after the surprise kiss Mr. Arafat

HERE IS the list of the 15 ministers appointed so far to the new Palestinian Authority, 12 of whom swore an oath of office with Mr. Arafat in Jericho on Tuesday:

- Planning and international cooperation: Nabil Shaath
- Economy and trade: Ahmad Qouria
- Finance: Mohammad Zuhdi Nashashibi
- Justice: Fehi Abu Middein
- Housing: Zakaria Al Agha
- Arts and culture: Yasser Abed Rabbo
- Health: Riyad Al Zaanun
- Education: Yasser Amer
- Tourism and Archaeology: Elias Freij
- Labour: Samir Ghoshe
- Telecommunications: Abdul Hafiz Al Ashab
- Local government: Saeb Erakat
- Youth and sports: Azmi Al Shobei
- Social affairs: Intissar Al Wazir
- Transport and communications: Abdul Aziz Al Haj Ahmad

Two ministers without portfolios are Faisal Hussein and Munib Al Masri.

The three ministers absent from the swearing-in ceremony were Mr. Qouria who was on a visit to the United States, and Mr. Abed Rabbo and Mr. Ghoshe who were in Tunisia.

Under the Israeli-PLO autonomy accord signed in Cairo on May 4, the new authority is to have 24 members. Twenty candidates have been named so far, and 18 have accepted to join the authority which includes Mr. Arafat as chairman.

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(Continued on page 12)



Rawhi Al Khatib

Rawhi Al Khatib dies at 81

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali on Tuesday mourned the death of Rawhi Al Khatib, former mayor of Jerusalem, who passed away at the age of 81.

Khatib was born in Jerusalem in 1914. He graduated from the English College in Jerusalem in 1936. Khatib established the Arab Office in Jerusalem in 1945.

In 1948 he was elected mayor of the Holy City and in 1957 he was appointed mayor of Jerusalem, a post which he kept until his death.

Khatib was expelled from Jerusalem in 1967, following the Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

In 1993, Khatib returned to his birthplace after 25 years of exile in Amman.

Rabin vows to push ahead for peace

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said on Tuesday his government would push for peace with the Arabs despite Israeli protest against Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's return to Gaza and Jericho.

"With all the protests and with all the shouting we will continue with the peace process. We got a mandate from the people and we will go on with it," Mr. Rabin told Israel's largest trade union federation.

Israeli hardliners opposed to Rabin's peace moves with the PLO have taken to the streets since Thursday night in often stormy protests against Mr. Arafat's arrival in Palestinian-ruled Gaza and Jericho.

"(We) want to continue the process, to continue to reach a reconciliation with the Palestinians, with Jordan, with Syria and with Lebanon and for this purpose we are ready to take risks upon ourselves for the sake of great prospects," Mr. Rabin said.

The head of Israel's Labour Party, Mr. Rabin cited the example of his hard-line Likud Party rival, the late prime minister Menachem Begin, who returned all of the Sinai to Egypt.

"We want to continue the breakthrough to peace made by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, may he rest in peace, who was ready to return all of Sinai, to uproot all the settlements in Sinai for peace," Mr. Rabin said.

A top Palestinian official said meanwhile Israel had upgraded its delegation for talks in Paris which would now cover redeployment of Israeli troops in the West Bank and an early transfer of authority.

Nabil Shaath, a member of the new Palestinian self-rule authority, said the meeting in Paris on Wednesday between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin was the "kick-off" of talks to finalise the interim agreement on limited self-rule

agreement.

The agenda items will include the transfer of civilian authority in the West Bank and the early application of those spheres agreed upon, the redeployment of Israeli forces from Palestinian cities and villages in the West Bank, and the deployment of Palestinian police," Dr. Shaath told a news conference after Mr. Arafat swore in authority members.

"It will be the first high-level negotiations since the signing of the Gaza-Jericho accord in Cairo (in May)," Dr. Shaath said.

Israel told the PLO on Monday it was upgrading its delegation to 10 members including Mr. Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

In Paris, Mr. Arafat is expected to plead for urgent world financial aid.

Fresh from his triumphant return to Palestinian soil after 27 years of exile and struggle, the PLO chairman will use a U.N. platform to appeal to donors to hasten promised aid for the new Palestinian authority before disenchantment sets in, diplomats said.

Mr. Arafat, Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres will be in France to receive the U.N. Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organisations' (UNESCO) peace prize, named after the late Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

The prize, worth 800,000 francs (\$150,000), was awarded only days after last September's historic Israel-PLO agreement.

Wednesday's ceremony at UNESCO headquarters also provides an opportunity for the three men to discuss the next stage in the peace process following Mr. Arafat's historic trip.

So far, they have scheduled only a one-hour working session on Wednesday but officials on both sides said the leaders might hold more talks during the night after meeting French President Francois Mitterrand and attending a dinner given by UNESCO Director-General Federico Mayor.

Mitterrand, Mandela mobbed in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG (AFP) — Enthusiastic crowds waving French and South African flags lined smog-ridden streets in Soweto township Tuesday to greet French President Francois Mitterrand and his host, President Nelson Mandela.

Undeterred by the acid late-afternoon smoke that made eyes stream and throats choke, the crowds mobbed a 30-car motorcade as the two leaders arrived at an Alliance Francaise training centre at Kliptown squatter camp, in the heart of the sprawling black township south of here.

Security officials were forced to slam shut the huge steel gates to the complex when the crowds surged forward, shouting "Viva Mandela" and "Viva France."

After touring the Thupelo Training Centre for a look at welding and sewing classes, Mr. Mitterrand was presented with a two-piece dress for his wife, made by

students, and with a book on South African artifacts.

The two leaders then made their way to nearby Avalon cemetery, where Mr. Mitterrand met Dorothy Molefi, the mother of Hector Pietersen, the 12-year-old who was the first to fall to police bullets in the Soweto uprising of 1976.

Backed by a Salvation Army band and watched by dozens of Soweto students gathered in the gloom at the graveyard, Mr. Mitterrand laid a wreath of roses and blue irises on Pietersen's grave.

As the motorcade later sped through dusty township streets towards Johannesburg and a sumptuous banquet at a luxury hotel, Sowetans who had been waiting in the smog for more than an hour broke into loud roars of approval.

"This is good for the new South Africa," said a woman who gave her name as Mbongile.

Settlers block roads to Jericho against Palestinians

From Mariam Shahin in Jericho with Agency dispatches

ISRAELI SETTLERS evoked God's help to disrupt the visit of Palestinian President Yasser Arafat Tuesday hours before his arrival by helicopter to this hot and dusty oasis town of some 17,000 people.

Lying on the roads to the entrance of Jericho and chanting prayers, protesting settlers set up 19 road blocks to prevent up to 100,000 Palestinians from all parts of the West Bank from entering the city which was preparing to welcome the president of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA).

Saeb Erakat, the minister of municipal and local governments told the Jordan Times: "From the Nabulus-Jericho road 120 buses were turned back by the Israeli authorities. They are not allowing people to leave their towns and villages, they do not want them to come and greet the president."

Tayyeb Abdul Rahim, the former Palestinian ambassador to Jordan, who holds the portfolio for the minister for presidential affairs, said that: "All roads to Jerusalem have been closed."

A few moments before the helicopter carrying Mr. Arafat made a dusty landing

metres away from a podium arranged specifically for the homecoming ceremony, dignitaries from Tel Aviv based foreign embassies and Jerusalem-based consulates and non-governmental organisations arrived and took their seats. Among the first dignitaries to arrive was Rabbi Moshe Hirsh, the spiritual leader of the non-Zionist Jewish sect Neturei Karta.

Rabbi Hirsh told reporters that he hopes to become minister for Jewish affairs in the PNA. "After all, we are Palestinians and we have come here today to welcome our leader home," he said.

Yebuda Meshi Zahav, a senior figure in the anti-Zionist Satmar community warned Rabbi Hirsh not to set foot in the ultra-orthodox Jewish quarter of Jerusalem.

"I advise Rabbi Hirsh to stay in Jericho. He who treats with assassins, deserves, according to tradition, to be stoned and covered in tar," Mr. Zahav told reporters.

Neturei Karta opposes the state of Israel. Rabbi Hirsh embraced Mr. Arafat on the cheeks as did two of his young disciples at the Jericho reception.

Rabbi Hirsh, who calls

himself the Neturei Karta's foreign minister, told Israel radio he had refused to take the oath of office along with Mr. Arafat on Tuesday because it was "contrary to the laws of Judaism."

Israeli troops and police deployed in strength and intervened with force to keep the roads open to Jericho.

At Mitpze Jericho several hundred settlers clashed with security forces who used a bulldozer to clear flaming tyres and rocks from the road which had been strewn with nails.

A convoy of a dozen buses and cars heading for Jericho was held up for about an hour as long queues formed. Settlers bad set little girls in the bulldozer's shovel and lay down on the highway.

Among the convoy, which nonetheless reached Jericho in time, were Palestinian minister Faisal Hussein and former Palestinian spokeswoman Hanan Ashrawi.

Police waded into the crowd and arrested about 10 people as settlers spat at the vehicles, tore down Arafat pictures and hurled stones and insults in the hills a dozen kilometres from the West Bank oasis.









Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali Tuesday meets a delegation from the International Journalists Organisation (Petra photo)

## Majali meets with journalists group, says press can help correct failures

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali Tuesday met a delegation from the International Journalists Organisation (IJO) in Amman. Speaking during a meeting with a three-person delegation from the IJO, headed by Gerard Latint, Dr. Majali said that the press has a role to play in highlighting achievements and concealing their failures, and this is the area where the press, as the fourth power, can disclose such failures so that corrective measures can be adopted.

## Jordanian-Palestinian holding company hopes to attract \$1b in investments

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian-Palestinian holding company, which was established almost two months ago at a capital of \$200 million, hopes to be able to attract \$1 billion worth of Jordanian, Palestinian and Arab investments over the next five years, according to the company's chairman of the Board of Directors Kamel Sharr. Dr. Sharr made the statement following a meeting with Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali, who praised the company's efforts and its plans. The company, known as the Palestine Company for Development and Investment, plans to establish new concerns in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Dr. Majali encouraged the company's plans, according to Finance Minister Sami Gammoh who attended the meeting along with Information Minister Jawad Anani, Minister of Industry and Trade Rima Khalaf and members of the company's board of directors. In a statement, Mr. Gammoh said the premier welcomed cooperation between the company and the Jordan Oil Refinery Company and Amman Financial Market. He said Dr. Majali also welcomed the joint coordination in setting up tourism projects and attracting private sector investments. The minister stressed the importance of economic cooperation, particularly at this time when large economic blocs are being established. "Whenever the markets are bigger, the economic projects will be bigger, more profitable and successful," Mr. Gammoh said. Member of the company's board Nabil Sarraf said the company plans to establish industrial and tourism projects covering all parts of the occupied territories. The company's permanent headquarters will be in Amman, but it will open a real estate company in Gaza, an industrial company in Nablus and a tourism company in Jerusalem, according to Dr. Sharr.

## Zarqa woman missing for 2 weeks

By Rana Hussein  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Police and family members are looking for a 20-year-old Zarqa woman who has been reported missing for more than 15 days.

Hiam, the third daughter of Mohammad Abdullah, a retired merchant who lives in Al Ghwariyah Street in Zarqa, left her place of employment and did not return home on June 21, her uncle Ahmad Abdullah said.

He told the Jordan Times that Hiam, who has been married for a year, had some problems with her 23-year-old husband, who, according to the uncle, physically abused Hiam. "At the same time, he added, he was forcing her to find a job. He said Hiam found a job at a private communications company in Zarqa, but told her father she was working in a different place."

Mr. Abdullah said that Hiam's family wanted to divorce her from her husband because he was mistreating her, but her husband refused. "When her father went to get her from her job to go to the court, the girl became frightened and ran away," he said.

The family notified all police stations and hospitals in Amman and also placed an advertisement in local newspapers with a photo of the girl.

"We have contacted all her friends and our relatives in hopes of learning our daughter's whereabouts," said the uncle.

Following the appearance of the advertisement in Tuesday's newspapers, the family received several prank calls from individuals, some claiming to have seen the woman in a hotel or in the streets but not indicating the exact location.



Hiam Mohammad

"We had one caller who told us that our daughter will be back within 10 days."

"I think she is afraid to come back because she thinks that her father might hurt her," the uncle said. "I just hope she turns herself in to a nearby police station, and I am going to guarantee that Hiam will not be harmed by anyone," he added.

Man commits suicide

A 22-year-old man who tried to commit suicide on Sunday, died Tuesday in Zarqa Military Hospital as a result of his wounds, hospital sources said. According to a police report, Kamal A. A. suffered first degree burns, after he poured kerosene on his body and set himself on fire.

The father of the victim told police that he had an argument with his son. He said his son went to his room and locked himself in.

A few minutes later, the father added, he heard his son screaming and he smelled fire.

The report said the father tried to save his son and put out the fire, suffering burns on his hands. Father and son were rushed to hospital. The report said that Kamal was burned over 95 per cent of his body. The attending doctor

who received the victim said that Kamal's only words were "I hurt myself," before he went into a coma.

Woman in coma from burns

Also in Zarqa, a 19-year-old woman was listed in critical condition at the same hospital after she suffered first degree burns, according to police report. The woman, identified only as S.M.A., was at home cooking when her clothes caught up on fire, her husband told police.

In his testimony to police, the husband said he was watering the garden when he heard his wife screaming for help.

Hospital sources told the Jordan Times that the woman suffered burns to 75 per cent of her body, adding "she has a slim chance of surviving because in similar cases, usually victims who suffer burns to more than 70 per cent of the body die as a result of blood poisoning."

Police said they are investigating the incident.

Karak fire extinguished

Civil Defence Department (CDD) officials are investigating the cause of a fire in Karak which destroyed more than 250 dunums of trees and weeds during a two-day period.

According to a CDD official, fire units have extinguished the fire which consumed olive and other trees.

"The fire started in an area that was very difficult to reach," the official explained.

According to the report, CDD units were able to stop the fire from spreading to more lands.

"Our specialists are investigating the fire to determine how and who might have started it," the official said.

## Lloyds' presence expected soon at Aqaba

By P.V.Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Inspections of all incoming and outgoing ships continue at the Tiran Straits at the mouth of Aqaba as Jordan is edging towards an agreement to replace the sea-based interceptions with a land-based regime to enforce the international sanctions against Iraq, reliable sources said Tuesday.

The sources declined to be specific on the interceptions, but voiced optimism that Jordan and the Lloyds Register would sign an agreement in "one or two weeks" on having Lloyds surveyors set up a presence at Aqaba to observe incoming and outgoing cargo at the port.

"There is a misconception among many that there are no longer any inspections," said one source. "The Amer-

icans will not lift the siege of Aqaba until the moment Lloyds Register people are in place at Aqaba. In the meantime, the inspections are continuing."

The source declined comment when asked whether any ships were diverted after U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher announced in London three months ago that Washington was accepting the Jordanian proposal to have a Lloyds Register presence to observe cargo coming into and going out of Aqaba.

"The actual stationing of the surveyors would take two to three weeks from the actual signing of the agreement," said another source, adding that "some minor points remained to be sorted out" between the government and the London-based Lloyds Register.

According to the sources,

who preferred anonymity, these points could be clarified this week, paving the way for the signing of the accord. The date and venue for the signing have not been finalised, the source added.

The Ports Corporation will sign the agreement on behalf of the Jordanian government.

Under the arrangement, consignees will pay for the cost of the Lloyds presence at Aqaba on the basis of a tariff schedule prepared by the Ports Corporation, said the source, brushing aside suggestions that \$3 million have been set as cost for the first year.

"The actual amount that importers/exporters pay will be marginal when compared with the high freight charges that they used to pay because of the costly delays resulting from the sea-based inspections," said the source.

In the meantime, Lloyds Register has started recruiting and training local support staff for its surveyors to be stationed in Aqaba, other sources said without providing specific details.

The interceptions of all cargo vessels headed for and leaving the port of Aqaba by American warships have been a major point of friction between Jordan and the United States, the most ardent advocate of enforcing the sanctions imposed against Iraq following its August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

It took Jordan more than three years of repeated complaints coupled with international lobbying before the U.S. accepted in principle the concept of a neutral international agency like Lloyds Register to observe the Kingdom's adherence to the sanctions.

Officials say the interceptions cost Jordan more than \$1.2 billion in extra freight costs alone during this period, not to mention the diminished number of international shipping lines willing to send their vessels to Aqaba.

The officials affirm that the proposed Lloyds Register presence at Aqaba would in no way infringe upon Jordan's sovereign rights and that the surveyors would only work with Ports Corporation and customs officials to ensure that all incoming and outgoing cargo comply with their shipping manifests.

Goods destined for Iraq would be treated separately in line with the relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions and would not be allowed to leave the quayside until all conditions laid down by the U.N. are satisfied.

## FAO chief, premier review area's needs

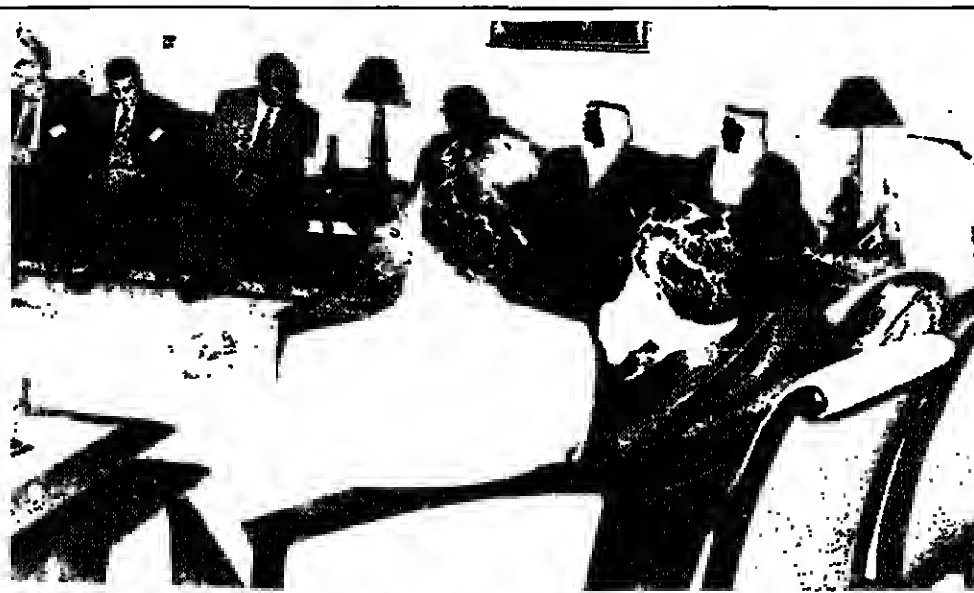
Conference deliberations proceed

AMMAN (Petra) — Jacques Diouf, director general of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Tuesday said the organisation was seeking justice in securing food resources for all nations through its continued endeavours to help increase food production, employing modern technology.

Speaking at a meeting with Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali, Dr. Diouf said FAO was also seeking to help protect the environment in controlling and eradicating transboundary diseases and pests.

Dr. Majali said that the convening of the FAO conference in Jordan reflects the organisation's appreciation of the Kingdom's efforts in food production and FAO's determination to help the countries of the region meet their food shortages.

Earlier, Dr. Majali met with heads of delegations attending the FAO conference and listened to a briefing on the topics discussed at the conference which opened Sunday.



Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali Tuesday holds talks with heads of delegations attending a U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation conference (Petra photo)

regional and sub-regional levels, for the exchange of experiences relevant to dryland development.

The second major topic discussed Tuesday was the Impact of Structural Adjustment Programmes on Agricultural and Rural Development. The paper prepared by FAO secretariat reviewed structural adjustment packages adopted by some of the

member countries, highlighted their strengths and weaknesses and recommended corrective measures.

The FAO secretariat emphasised that the organisation would continue its efforts in assisting member countries in their endeavours to maximise the net benefits of structural adjustment, particularly, by providing policy advice in the design and im-

plementation of agricultural adjustment measures, and analytical support in formulating policy packages, and by enhancing the technical capabilities of national staff and policy analysts through conducting regional and country-specific technical assistance and training activities in agricultural structural adjustment policies and reform needs.

## Democracy is essential to a Palestinian state — Abdul Shafi

By Natasha Bukhari  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Palestinians, currently in a state of chaos and confusion, have to adopt democracy to successfully establish an independent state, according to Haider Abdul Shafi, a leading Palestinian figure and former head of the Palestinian delegation to the Arab-Israeli peace talks.

In a lecture in Amman Tuesday, titled "Impressions Concerning the Latest Developments on the Palestinian Front," Dr. Abdul Shafi urged Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to "allow opposition parties to be part of decision-making in affairs concerning the future state of Palestine."

"We should learn from our previous mistakes and give up extremist positions," said Dr. Abdul Shafi adding that Mr. Arafat should let go of his "tribal mentality" of monopolising authority.

Saying that the Oslo agreement is now a reality, Palestinians should focus on communal efforts to found democratic, social and political establishments; an ambition which can only be realised if Mr. Arafat steers away from "political sectarianism" and moves towards including competent figures in positions of management and decision-making in the self-rule areas.

Mr. Abdul Shafi withdrew from the Palestinian delegation to the peace talks after the signing of the



Former Palestinian negotiator Dr. Haider Abdul Shafi (right), Tuesday delivers a lecture in Amman in the presence of Director of the Centre for Strategic Studies, Dr. Mustafa Hamarneh (Petra photo)

Declaration of Principles in Washington on Sept. 13, 1992.

In his lecture, Dr. Abdul Shafi said that, in principle, he opposes the Oslo agreement because it is not contingent with Palestinians' best interests, especially that it failed to address major issues related to Palestinians' rights. He pointed in particular to the omission in the agreement to the issue of dismantling of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

The Cairo accord, signed by Mr. Arafat and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon

Peres, was a partial agreement on implementing the Declaration of Principles in Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho.

Dr. Abdul Shafi, however, stressed the need for Palestinians to challenge the present circumstances and offer all support to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) to "put their foot down" in Gaza and the West Bank in order to be well equipped to deal with a much larger Palestinian state in the future.

The former delegation chief had refused an offer to be part of the PNA team

and criticised Mr. Arafat's "single-handed approach" to organising the PNA.

Asked about Jordanian-Palestinian relations, Dr. Abdul Shafi said that the Palestinian party concerned was wrong not to coordinate with Jordanians before embarking on signing any agreement. But, he said, this should not mean that "other Arabs must make the same mistake."

Saying that Palestinians have the right to define the nature of their relationship with other Arabs, he added that "realistically speaking, they will ultimately choose to cooperate with Jordan."

The lecture, hosted by the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan, was attended by university president Fawzi Ghazibeh, the two vice presidents, faculty members, students, and others.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### PIANO RECITAL

★ Piano recital by Beatrice Ohanessian, a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music in London and the Juilliard School of Music in New York at the Amman Baccalaureate School at 8:00 p.m.

### CONCERT

★ Concert (including Bernstein's Candide Overture, Albeniz's Iberia, Stravinsky's Firebird and Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 2) at the Philadelphia Hotel, Royal Ballroom at 8:00 p.m.

### EXHIBITIONS

★ Sculpture and ceramic exhibition by Iraqi

artist Laila Al Turk at the Orfali Art Gallery in Umm Utthina (Tel. 826932).

★ Exhibition by Lebanese artist Gloria Tannouri at Philadelphia Hotel (Tel. 607100).

★ Exhibition of Palestinian national heritage at the Phoenix Gallery for Art and Culture (Tel. 695291).

★ Exhibition by artist Khaldoun Abdul Razzaq at the Royal Cultural Centre.

★ Exhibition by artist Raja' Ahn Ghazaleh entitled "Heritage and Faces" at the Royal Cultural Centre.

★ Painting exhibition by artist Fakhr Farzat at Baladna Art Gallery (Tel. 687598).

★ Exhibition on the development of "Le Louvre" at the French Cultural Centre.

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A soldier from Rwanda's Tutsi minority stands in front of the Holy Family Church in Kigali after the city was seized by the rebels. Most government forces have fled Kigali (AFP photo)

## Bosnia fighting puts peace talks in doubt

SARAJEVO (R) — Renewed fighting between Serb and Muslim forces in Bosnia Tuesday cast doubt on the latest attempt by the major powers to persuade the warring parties to accept a new peace plan.

Foreign ministers from the United States, Russia, France, Germany and Britain were meeting in Geneva to endorse a joint peace proposal which will be presented to the leaders of the Bosnian factions.

Neither side has given any indication that it is ready to accept the plan, which divides the country roughly in half between the Serbs and the Muslim-Croat federation.

France and Britain have made clear they do not expect any breakthrough.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said Tuesday that if the Muslim government accepted the plan and the Serbs rejected it, the arms embargo on former Yugoslavia could be lifted for the Bosnian government.

He said: "I think there is a recognition that lifting the arms embargo may be an unavoidable option if the Serbs do not accept and the Bosnians (Muslims) do."

In order to persuade the Serbs to sign up for the plan, the five powers have been discussing whether to open Belgrade Airport to send in large amounts of aid. Full implementation of the plan would be followed by gradual easing of U.N. sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro.

In Sarajevo, the United Nations reported renewed artillery and mortar fire along the main Serb-Muslim battlefronts in north-central Bosnia and said a Serb counter-attack to secure a key supply route seemed to have succeeded.

"The BSA (Bosnian Serb Army) counter-attack seems to have stabilised the front around Route Duck," said U.N. spokesman Eric Chaperon, referring to the road between Zenica and Tuzla which the Muslims have been trying to take for several weeks.

U.N. peacekeepers, who have been shot at on dozens of occasions by both Serb and Muslim forces in recent days, came under fire again from both sides in the eastern town of Gorazde Monday, a United Nations spokesman said.

In Geneva, Mr. Christopher and the foreign ministers of Russia, Britain, France and Germany are expected to approve a map dividing Bosnia drawn up by officials from the five-nation "contact group."

The officials will then present it to Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic, Muslim President Alija Izetbegovic and Croat chief Kresimir Zubak.

The ministers will also outline a series of threats and promises to press the warring sides to accept the peace plan. The combatants have two weeks to make up their minds.

The danger of a "take it or leave it" approach is that the five powers do not seem unanimous in what course of action to follow if the Bosnian factions reject the plan.

Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev has already given a warning that disagreement between Moscow and the four Western powers on the nature of the proposed threats and promises could lead to a third world war.

Interfax News Agency quoted him Monday as saying in Moscow that "some of Russia's partners insist on air strikes against Bosnian Serbs" — something that Russia has opposed.

"If such a split happens, a real danger of international confrontation will arise, up to a world war," Mr. Kozyrev said.

The peace plan is also expected to be endorsed by the leaders of the group of seven major industrial powers and Russia at their summit meeting in Naples this weekend.

When Russian President Boris Yeltsin joins the G7 leaders on Saturday night for the political second half of their annual summit, attempts to prevent a threatened wider war in the Balkans will top the agenda.

"It may sound melodramatic to call this the last chance for peace in Bosnia, but if it fails you will see France and Britain starting to pull their peacekeepers out and the whole conflict potentially getting out of hand," a senior Western envoy said.

France and Britain, which provide the largest contingents to the United Nations Protection Force in Bosnia, have indicated they are ready to reduce their forces or pull them out altogether if the peace plan is rejected.

The peace plan centres on a map which awards 51 per cent of Bosnia to the Muslim-Croat federation and the rest to the Serbs.

Meanwhile, one person was killed and three were injured in the Serb-controlled Croatian territory of Krajina when a U.N. vehicle collided with a parked car, a U.N. spokesman said Tuesday.

Paul Riskey said an enquiry had been opened into how the vehicle, driven by a U.N. military observer, had collided Monday with a parked car and killed one person, injuring three others, one seriously.

The accident happened on the road from Vojnic to Topusko, about 100 kilometres (62 miles) south of Zagreb in one of the four Serb-controlled regions of Croatia under U.N. protection.

Riskey said that Yasushi Akashi, the U.N. envoy for ex-Yugoslavia, had expressed his deepest regrets at the tragic accident.

## Poland wants to join NATO by decade's end

BRUSSELS (AFP) — Poland is planning to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) before the end of the decade, Deputy Polish Defence Minister Jerzy Milewski said Tuesday.

He was speaking at a ceremony to endorse the details of Poland's military cooperation with NATO under the alliance's partnership for peace programme launched in January.

Twenty-one countries including Russia have so far joined the partnership which comprises military cooperation between NATO and its former Warsaw Pact adversaries — the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

But Poland is the first country of the partnership to have details of its military cooperation with NATO formally accepted by the Western alliance and ready for implementation.

Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Mroziewicz said during the ceremony: "This is but the beginning of a process which should lead towards Poland's membership of NATO."

Later, Mr. Milewski spelled out Poland's aim more clearly. He told journalists: "We are hoping to reach this goal in this decade."

NATO has accepted that the partnership programme is a halfway house to full membership of the trans-Atlantic alliance for some ex-Warsaw Pact countries, but has so far avoided setting any precise calendar for membership.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Strong quake kills 2 in Mexico

OAXACA, Mexico (AP) — Two people died Monday when a strong earthquake rocked the southern part of the country, but there were no immediate reports of other damage or injuries. The two masons were buried alive when the quake brought down a stone wall on top of them in the city's historic centre, said Civil Defence officials. Civil Defence and Red Cross personnel had worked frantically for more than three hours to save Alfredo Gonzalez Juarez, 40, and Pedro Vazquez Lopez, 25. But by the time rescue volunteers reached them, they were dead. Vazquez Lopez' brother, Arnulfo, who was also working on the site, said it was the first day of work at the project, a new house. The two masons were in a six-foot (2-metre) trench removing roots when the quake struck and the wall fell on them. The U.S. Geological Survey's National Earthquake Centre in Golden, Colo., estimated the preliminary magnitude of the quake at 6.0. The agency said it struck at 4:36 p.m. (2136 GMT).

### Mandela wants to meet Savimbi soon

CAPE TOWN (AP) — President Nelson Mandela said Monday he hoped to meet with Angolan leader Jonas Savimbi within the next week to 10 days in South Africa. Speaking to reporters in the Khayelitsha black township, Mr. Mandela said he invited Mr. Savimbi to come to South Africa for talks sometime after a meeting this week with Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos and other African leaders on Angola's 19-year-old civil war. "The actual date is being arranged. It is either this weekend or early next week," Mr. Mandela said of meeting Mr. Savimbi, head of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) rebel group in Angola. Mr. Mandela agreed to intervene in Angola's deadlocked peace process after an approach from Alioune Blondine Beye, the U.N. special representative to the southwest African nation. Mr. Beye has headed seven months of peace talks in Lusaka, Zambia, now stalled over how Mr. Dos Santos' government and Mr. Savimbi's rebels would share power in a post-war government.

"I am not acting separately," Mr. Mandela said of his

planned meetings. "I am complementing his (Beye's) efforts and he has done wonderful work."

### Clinton is 'distracted by troubles'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House is acknowledging for the first time that President Bill Clinton's legal troubles are a major distraction. "The burden of preparing for an extensive investigation in the Whitewater case and an extensive lawsuit in the Paula Jones case is very, very substantial," White House Counsel Lloyd Cutler said in a cable TV interview. Asked whether the Whitewater investigation was distracting to the president or his staff, Mr. Cutler said: "It certainly is." His comments conform with the president's legal strategy to delay the sexual harassment suit filed by Ms. Jones, a former Arkansas state employee. But his blunt assessment was the harshest yet from a White House that has generally tried to dismiss the effect of Mr. Clinton's legal woes on the chores of governing. In his legal attack on the harassment lawsuit, Mr. Clinton's personal attorney, Robert Bennett, has argued that civil lawsuits are too distracting for a sitting president. He wants Mr. Jones' case to wait until after Mr. Clinton leaves office. "The public is getting generally bored with the Whitewater matter," Mr. Cutler said. Prosecutor Robert Fiske is investigating the Clintons' Arkansas land deals and their ties to a defunct savings and loan known as Whitewater.

### More than 10 die in China train blast

HONG KONG (AP) — More than 10 people were killed when an explosion ripped through a passenger train in China's east-coast Fujian province Sunday, Hong Kong press reports said Tuesday. The local train, which originated in the port city of Fuzhou, was entering Shunchang station, 200 kilometres inland, when the blast occurred at nightfall, the reports said. While investigations were underway, railway officials were quoted as saying that explosives being illegally carried by migrant workers might have been the cause of the disaster. One local official told Asia Television that more than 10 people were killed, with about 50 others injured, many seriously. The Chinese-language Sing Tao Daily News put the death toll at 18, with 49 injured.

## Rwandan rebels to form government within days

KIGALI (R) — The commander of the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) said Tuesday it would form a broad-based government within days and would then declare a unilateral ceasefire.

"The RPF will declare a broad-based government of national unity within days," RPF Commander Major-General Paul Kagame told reporters at Kanombe barracks in the Rwandan capital of Kigali.

"The RPF should now be considered as the government and the former government should be considered as rebels," said Gen. Kagame, adding he expected the international community to recognise the new government.

He said as soon as it was formed the RPF would declare a unilateral ceasefire.

Gen. Kagame hit out at France for what he said were statements that came across as threats after French forces were ordered Monday to stop an RPF advance westwards by force if necessary.

"The manner in which this is being handled is uncalled for," he said. "The French must recognise our sovereign rights in our own country. We don't mind having zones where civilians will be protected but the way the matter is being handled raises questions."

A moderate Hutu leader said Tuesday he strongly opposed France's plan for a "safe zone" in western Rwanda and feared it could plunge the region into war.

"This buffer zone is being created to protect the murderers. France will be assisting and protecting those (Hutu militias) who have been exterminating Tutsis," Faustin Twagiramunga told Reuters during a four-day visit to Brussels.

"They (the French) opposed the Nazis, but now they are protecting people

who are exterminating the Tutsis," he added.

Mr. Twagiramunga would have been prime minister of a broad-based transitional government had a peace agreement signed last year between the Hutu-dominated Rwandan government and the Tutsi-led Rwanda Patriotic Front been implemented.

France Monday decreed a vast southwestern area off limits to the rival forces in Rwanda's civil war, including the RPF which is moving westwards after taking the capital Kigali and the second city, Butare.

The rebels vowed to continue their advance saying it — like the French action — was aimed at saving civilians.

"The French have declared war on the RPF," said Mr. Twagiramunga of the French buffer zone plan.

"We will have a regional war because of the French intervention," he added.

He described the U.N.-agreed French intervention in Rwanda as a bid by France to

control the central African region. "This is a form of neo-colonialism," he said.

Mr. Twagiramunga said the international community, and especially the U.N., had failed miserably in Rwanda.

"The U.N. had wanted France to save its skin, which I find it absolutely incredible. I am Rwandan, and a Hutu, and I find it inconceivable the French think they can be in Rwanda," he said.

Rwandan rebels called Tuesday for an end to French intervention in their country and said they were prepared to fight French forces at the town of Gikongoro.

The rebels are sweeping westwards and French troops have been ordered to stop them entering the town of Gikongoro or advancing beyond it into a "safe area" for refugees.

"The interests of the French is not the Rwandan people. If by going to Gikongoro we can save people in the town we will go in," RPF Secretary-General

Theogene Rudasingwa told a London news conference.

Mr. Rudasingwa said the civil war in Rwanda was not over and that the RPF was not afraid of the French army's superior fire power.

"I am sure if they stick to their confrontational attitude... they had better prepare for... a definite defeat," he said.

The French troops in Gikongoro are just 20 kilometres from the battle front. France declared the safe area for civilians in the south of the country, despite not having backing from the U.N. Security Council — something it initially said was essential.

French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe says that although RPF leaders have in public denounced the safe area as evidence of France's backing for the previous Hutu government, the movement has given Paris the green light in private for the zone to be set up.



Two Tutsi refugees cry in joy and hug each other in a refugee camp of the Holy Michael Patriotic Front from government soldiers Church in Kigali after they learnt that the city (AFP photo)

## Russian, U.S. crime-busters declare war on mafia

MOSCOW (R) — Russian and U.S. crime-busting chiefs signed an agreement Tuesday to work together to combat a "new trans-national enemy" — mafia-style organised crime.

Interior Minister Viktor Yerin and U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Director Louis Freeb signed a protocol for joint action to break big-time gangs from each country operating on the other's territory.

"We can face together a new trans-national enemy, one that is very powerful, very mobile and one that is very well supported around the world," Mr. Freeb declared at a joint news conference with Mr. Yerin.

The pact sealed a four-day visit to Moscow by Mr. Freeb that both sides said launched a new era of cooperation between the police forces of the two former cold war adversaries.

Mr. Freeb warned his hosts that American racketeers might soon move into Russia to exploit a weak economy in the chaotic shift to a market

system.

He cited the example of one Russian gang which had conspired with an international drug-trafficking cartel with the help of U.S. criminals to smuggle one tonne of cocaine into St. Petersburg, Russia's second city.

Against a background of bomb attacks, kidnappings and extortion rackets in Moscow, the visit reflects a move by the FBI to help the poorly-equipped Russian police stem a wave of organised crime which Mr. Freeb says poses a threat to law-enforcement agencies world-wide.

Mr. Freeb used his visit, part of a Central and East European tour, to repeat his fears that in the chaos of present-day post-Communist Russia weapons-grade nuclear materials could find their way into criminal hands and be then sold to "terrorists."

Mr. Yerin, in line with previous Russian statements, played down this threat saying there had not been a single case of such theft from a nuclear plant.

But he acknowledged about 50 cases were being in-

vestigated where radioactive material used in metallurgy and health care had been the subject of "criminal deals."

The protocol, detailed by Interfax News Agency, laid the ground for an exchange of police information, cooperation in criminal investigations and the detention of suspected criminals in each other's countries.

It also formally supported a move by the FBI to open an office in Moscow though Mr. Freeb indicated the U.S. organisation would continue for a while with the single representative it has had here for some months.

Mr. Freeb complimented his Russian hosts on their determination to crack down on crime and voiced support again for a crime-fighting decree ordered by President Boris Yeltsin.

Sweeping new powers in the decree give police the right to detain suspects for up to a month, search offices and homes without a court order and examine the financial affairs of anyone suspected of organised crime.

"President Yeltsin has acknowledged a very strong and dangerous, organised crime presence which, as he says, could take the country by the throat and destroy democratic institutions," Mr. Freeb said. "I think they are well on their way there."

Both men, answering a reporter's question, said they had discussed the extent of corruption within law-enforcement agencies in Russia — a factor which almost every Russian advance for decrying Mr. Yeltsin's crackdown.

Mr. Freeb said an anti-corruption bill under discussion by the Russian parliament was far tougher than any such in the United States calling for restriction on outside employment by police officers and disclosure of sources of financial revenue.

Mr. Yerin seemed on the defensive in answering the question saying only "much remains to be done so that professionalism, honesty, orderliness of every work of the Interior Ministry organs will meet the standards of the society we are building together."

## Cambodia's Hun Sen denies party involved in coup

PHNOM PENH (R) — Cambodian Second Prime Minister Hun Sen disowned the two members of his political party who mounted an unsuccessful coup attempt at the weekend branding them as traitors who were acting alone.

Speaking to reporters outside parliament Tuesday, Mr. Hun Sen denied his political party was involved in the failed coup.

Prince Norodom Chakrapong, a former deputy prime minister and a son of head of state King Norodom Sihanouk, was deported to Malaysia Sunday after government forces arrested coup leader General Sin Song, a former interior minister for plotting the uprising.

Both men were members of Mr. Hun Sen's Cambodian People's Party (CPP), the number two party in the ruling coalition government.

"It's not a CPP plot. It was a plot by CPP traitors. So please don't suspect any connection with the CPP in this coup," Mr. Hun Sen said.

The government said 300 soldiers backed by 12 armoured vehicles supporting Gen. Sin Song had been stopped and disarmed at Dey Eth, 30 kilometres southeast of Phnom Penh.

According to one senior government official, Prince Chakrapong had become increasingly disillusioned with the level of support he had been receiving from the CPP.

Government spokesman Sieng Lapresse said 28 weapons and 21 walkie-talkies had been seized in houses belonging to Gen. Sin Song and Prince Chakrapong. He said the plotters aimed to create "public disorder" and "destroy national institutions."

Fourteen Thai nationals found sheltering in a hotel owned by Prince Chakrapong were being questioned about the possibility of their involvement in the coup attempt. First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh said earlier.

"It's very natural and logical that we detain those Thais but we will not detain them if there isn't any charge," he said.

The former CPP ministers led an abortive secessionist movement in 1993 following the holding of U.N.-organised elections won by Prince Ranariddh's royalists.

"I would like to say the incident Saturday was not a secessionist movement but an unsuccessful coup," Mr. Hun Sen said.

Diplomats agreed that it

appeared to have been a bungled attempt by Prince Chakrapong and Gen. Sin Song to lever concessions out of the government.

Meanwhile, a bill to outlaw the Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction caused heated debate in the Cambodian parliament Tuesday with some dissenting lawmakers saying the legislation was unconstitutional.

"Even if 100 per cent of the 120 MPs vote for the law. That law is unconstitutional. That law is not valid," Finance Minister Sam Rainsy, an outspoken critic of the bill, said.

"Is this in line with national reconciliation?" he asked.

Mr. Sam Rainsy said if the bill was approved it could result in repressive measures by the government.

"We want guarantees in the law to make sure it is proper, to make sure there won't be human-rights violations," he said.

The draft law, introduced by the CPP would provide Easty [CPP] would provide prison terms of up to 30 years for acts of secession and incitement of the population to arms.

Prince Ranariddh launched a spirited defence of the legislation saying it had been prompted by the Khmer Rouge after they rejected

earlier offers of national reconciliation.

"If Mr. Pol Pot had accepted the ceasefire proposal by His Majesty the King, supported unconditionally by the National Assembly and royal government, we would not come today to debate them becoming outlawed," he said.

The Khmer Rouge killed a million Cambodians during their 1970's "killing fields" rule of the country through starvation, disease, execution and hard labour.

They signed a peace pact with other Cambodian factions in 1991 but refused to participate in U.N. run elections and have in recent months been conducting a low-level guerrilla war against the government.

A peace conference last month between the government and the Maoist insurgents failed to agree on terms for a ceasefire.

Earlier, head of state King Norodom Sihanouk, had proposed the Khmer Rouge declare an immediate ceasefire, open their zones of control and demobilise their 8,000-strong fighting force in exchange for negotiations with the government to discuss demands for power-sharing.



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.  
Established 1975

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Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.  
Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4  
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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

### Different issues, same peace

NOTWITHSTANDING the sizeable Israeli opposition to the peace talks with the PLO, the fact that 59 per cent of Israelis still support these negotiations proves beyond a shadow of doubt that the bilateral Israeli-Palestinian peace talks are on solid grounds, at least for the time being. A recent poll taken in Israel indicates that the overwhelming majority of Israelis still have faith in the self-rule formula for the Palestinians as a basis for establishing full peace in the region. On the other side of the coin, one can also find strong Palestinian opposition to what PLO Leader Yasser Arafat has been able to attain thus far to satisfy his peoples' aspiration for a homeland in Palestine. The rejectionists on both sides have a common objective albeit with different motivations to scuttle the peace process.

The Palestinians, including those who opted to put faith in the self-rule scheme, could not be expected to maintain their positive stance if nothing more is built on the modest advances registered already between their leadership and the Israeli side. This would explain Arafat's insistence that immediate talks be started to widen the scope of the Palestinian self-rule territory and jurisdiction. Neither the Gaza Strip nor the small Jericho area can be expected to maintain the Palestinians' solidarity with their leadership for too long if more is not added to their gains in a relatively short period of time. The Nabulus, Hebron and Ramallah areas offer new possibilities for extending the territorial limit of autonomous areas. In view of the geographic proximity to Israeli borders of 1967, these cities and their environs would pose different sets of issues that would require painstaking negotiations as early as possible. Even more pressing would be the linkage between all the communities that have attained self-rule status. There is no way that the Palestinian self-government plan could succeed as long as they remain isolated districts devoid of commercial and political links through a network of corridors and highways. The political and economic viability of the self-rule areas calls for closer connections between them as a matter of high urgency. Otherwise, the euphoria triggered by the visit of the PLO chairman to Gaza and Jericho would soon dissipate. How fast Yitzhak Rabin is prepared to go in order to cement the existing successes on the ground remains to be seen. The Likud Party and its supporters would wish nothing more than to see achievements unravelling as soon as, if not before, they even begin to take us towards peace.

### ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

PALESTINE PRESIDENT Yasser Arafat ought to rely on the wealthy Palestinians abroad to feed the hungry among his people and to finance infrastructure and economic schemes for the Palestinians, said Tareq Masarweh, a columnist in Al Ra'i daily Tuesday. Mr. Arafat ought to take a lesson from Russia and refuse to succumb to U.S. and Israeli pressure to change his stand concerning the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland, said the writer. In the case of Russia, the donor nations paid very little and are not fulfilling their promises at a time when all kinds of pressures are put on Mr. Arafat to succumb to U.S. wishes in return for meagre assistance. There are thousands of Palestinians who own willingness and who would be glad to help finance Mr. Arafat's projects and can buy Palestine bonds or offer direct help or embark on direct investments to achieve that goal, suggested the writer. He said that the Palestinians are most likely willing to respond to Mr. Arafat's call and help him escape the carrot and the stick policy being exercised against him and the Palestinian people by the U.S.-Israeli alliance. Most importantly, Mr. Arafat ought to learn a lesson from the Palestinians under Israeli rule who, said the writer, have never ceded their right or given up the struggle despite the meagre means at their disposal.

NAZIH QOUSUS, a writer in Sawt Al Shaab daily accused the Labour Ministry and its departments around the country of shirking their responsibility and duty and allowing chaos to reign in the Jordanian labour market. The Labour Ministry has failed to date to determine the volume of workforce needed for agricultural, construction or services sectors in Jordan and has been allowing guest workers to take up any job at ease, thus depriving thousands of Jordanians of a decent means of living, said the writer.

By Dr. James Zogby

LAST WEEK I was invited to Los Angeles by Vidal Sassoon to address a major symposium on anti-Semitism sponsored by the Hebrew University, the international symposium brought together experts from four countries to explore the phenomenon of anti-Semitism in the world today. I accepted the challenge, since I viewed it as a real opportunity to open a dialogue and to present an Arab view on at least one aspect of this issue.

My paper, which I entitled "Anti-Semitism and the other anti-Semitism" was an effort to create an understanding of Arabs as Semites and as victims of the same poison that had affected the Jewish people. I also sought to create an understanding of how both peoples have not only been

whelming response of those in attendance (about 500) was enthusiastically positive and supportive of my call to understand Arab suffering and pain, and my call to end negative stereotyping of Arabs and Muslims.

At the end of my remarks, Vidal Sassoon urged me to publish them as an article in the Arab press, and so I present it below in an effort to further this dialogue.

Historically, the animus of anti-Semitism directed against both Arabs and Jews, has been one phenomenon.

It has been a largely Western Christian struggle against two Semitic civilisations — one which it found living within its midst and which it saw as an internal threat; the other which it confronted as an external challenge, but which it

"The two most prevalent German and Russian depictions of Jews paralleled the two most common images of the Arabs projected in U.S. cartoons. The fat grotesque Jewish banker or merchant found its contemporary counterpart in the obese oil sheikh, and the images of the Arab and Jewish terrorists differed only in their attire. Both groups were uniformly treated as alien and hostile."

victims of the West, and how both have been turned against one another and used racist caricatures to describe each other.

While there were those at the symposium who refused to accept the thesis that anti-Semitism applies to Arabs as well as Jews — their reaction was rather expected. Those who have made an identity of being victims will not easily surrender their sole ownership of that role. And those who have written their books on "The Arab Mind" and "How Arabs Think" or based generalised criticism of Islam and fundamentalism on out of context quotations from the Koran or from this or that Muslim thinker, will not readily agree that what they are doing is no different from those who have written racist treatises about "the Jews" — as if an entire people can be understood or criticised by a single quotation or action.

What pleased me, however, was that the over-

similarity defined as a threat to its survival.

In some ways, this anti-Semitism was no different than other racial or tribal conflicts — but only by degrees, since it was more extensive and persistent in its violence and intensity.

Both Jews and Arabs were perceived as threats — their organisations, their wealth, and even their corporate identities were seen as damaging to the West. And the results have been devastating to both peoples. Both groups have suffered a history of vilification and both have endured campaigns of systematic violence.

A decade ago I did a study on political cartoons and other forms of popular culture — comparing the depiction of Jews in Tsarist Russia and pre-Nazi Germany with that of the Arabs in the U.S. in the 1970s and 1980s.

In both content and form the treatments given to each were identical. The two most prevalent Ger-

man and Russian depictions of Jews paralleled the two most common images of the Arabs projected in U.S. cartoons. The fat grotesque Jewish banker or merchant found its contemporary counterpart in the obese oil sheikh, and the images of the Arab and Jewish terrorists differed only in their attire.

Both groups were uniformly treated as alien and hostile, they were accused of not sharing Western values and were both viewed as prone to conspiracy. They were both seen as usurpers of western wealth, were accused of lusting after women. And both Arabs and Jews were defined as threats to western civilisation.

Jews were portrayed as internally associated with capitalist greed and externally with anarchist violence and communism. Arab avarice was held responsible for runaway inflation in the West and Arabs were seen as the main agents responsible for international terrorism.

Though inevitable, it was nonetheless profoundly tragic that as both groups became locked in a struggle over Palestine, in their political discourse each would fall prey to vilifying and even propagating some of those same forms of negative stereotyping against the other.

As an Arab-American who has spent most of my adult life organising with my community to secure our right to full participation in our American democracy, I can testify to the devastating effects this intergroup conflict has had on Arab-Americans.

Respected major Jewish political and civil rights organisations routinely denounced Arab-American efforts as anti-Semitic and even went so far as to state that there really was no such group as Arab Americans. What we really were, these Jewish groups asserted, were Lebanese, Syrians, Palestinians, etc. who had, as a result of Arab petrodollar funding come to terms ourselves as an "Arab lobby." We were not an ethnic people, just a cause — and merely an anti-Israel cause at that.

As a result of the campaign of hatred waged against Arab Americans, violence and threats of violence, political exclusion and defamation, all described the political reality of my community for much of the past twenty years. However, as a result of

our hard work, the increased openness and fairness, we have found in many political leaders the responsiveness of many progressives in the Jewish community, and helped to a great extent by the new atmosphere created by the Sept. 13 Israeli-Palestinian accord, this painful chapter in the history of the Arab and Jewish communities may be coming to an end.

But for that to occur, the spirit of the accord must be translated into a new relationship between our two communities.

What happened on Sept. 13 was more than a mere political act — the act of mutual recognition, if fully implemented, can mark the end of the hostilities between the two Semitic peoples. By mutually recognising each other's peoplehood — both Israeli and Palestinian — they can end their denial of each other's rights to a corporate identity.

I.F. Stone once told me that in his view one of the most virulent forms of anti-Semitism was the fear of Jews claiming their rights and operating as an organised group. "It was, after all, the anti-Semite," he noted, "who would say 'some of my best friends are Jews,' but then go on to denounce organised Jews."

Was it not Golda Meir who denied that a group called Palestinians ever existed... and was it not Israeli policy for 25 years to refuse to recognise the national rights of that people?

In 1983 Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, speaking at the National Press Club in Washington said that the Israeli refusal to deal with the PLO had nothing to do with terrorism but rather "because by talking to them one recognises the national rights of Palestinians and that is something we refuse to do."

And so too, for Palestinians and Arabs there was a systematic denial of the rights of Jews to define themselves as a separate ethnic national community.

The Arab rejection of Zionism was not only based on their pain over what that movement had done to them, but because they could not accept the definition of the Jews as a separate national entity.

With mutual recognition, that mutual denial has ended.

What is important now is that both communities move from formal mutual recognition to a deeper

mutual understanding. There is a tendency exhibited by oppressed groups of people who have experienced pain to, in a sense, draw a circle around themselves and their pain. They do not see beyond their pain. Some groups make a virtual religion of their pain and their history.

For such groups, other peoples become objectified and depersonalised. As a result, some victim peoples have become victimisers. They have no feeling for the pain they inflict. Indeed, they often justify the pain they inflict on others, because for them, the only real pain is the pain they feel themselves.

Arabs and Jews must move beyond that common drum — that has defined their mutually inflicted pain — to a new relationship of mutual understanding. Both groups must

quest in the Arab World... what it did to Algerians, Libyans, and what dismemberment and conquest meant to the Arabs of the Levant — there were pogroms against Arabs, too. But more than that, Jews too must grapple with the pain of Palestinians and Lebanese — not only that of those who died in Hebron, but also those who suffer the daily humiliations that occur within occupation, the curfews, the lost land and the violence and the arbitrary arrests.

And Jews must understand the fear, the pain and the anger of those 500,000 Lebanese who were forced to flee their homes as the Israeli government mercilessly bombed their villages last year. While

"Those who have made an identity of being victims will not easily surrender their sole ownership of that role. And those who have written their books on 'The Arab Mind' and 'How Arabs Think' or based a generalised criticism of Islam and fundamentalism on out of context quotations from the Koran or from this or that Muslim thinker, will not readily agree that what they are doing is no different from those who have written racist treatises about 'the Jews' — as if an entire people can be understood or criticised by a single quotation or action."

never again exploit the crude anti-Semitic caricatures that have been used to dehumanise each other.

But more than that, we must come to know each other as full people who share the same feelings, fears and aspirations. Our real histories are not the simple black/white, stark figure history portrayed in Leon Uris' "The Exodus." Humanity and suffering exists on both sides.

Arabs, I believe, must come to understand the legacy of anti-Semitism, the Jewish fear of the pogrom and the tragedy of the Holocaust. But more than that, Arabs must also know the fear of the survivors of Afula and the pain of the families and friends of those who did not survive the massacre.

As well, Jews must know the agony of imperial con-

Prime Minister Rabin said that he was sending a message to the government of Lebanon with that bombing — what we must ask was the message those homeless people took with them. And what was the message received by the families of the 150 Lebanese who were killed in the raid?

We must know each other's pain.

To move forward, we must get inside each other's skin and know each other as well as we know ourselves.

In the end, I believe, this is the only way to end the suffering and to bring Arabs and Jews together in a common struggle — not against each other — but together to end the virulent, anti-Semitic poison that has brought us both so much pain.

## Turkey seizes initiative in war on rebel Kurds

By Aliza Marcus  
Reuters

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey — Turkey, applying maximum force, has seized the initiative from separatist Kurdish guerrillas in the southeast for the first time in a decade.

But the cost has been high — and not just to Turkey's hard-pressed treasury.

The toll in the 10-year-old conflict has climbed past 12,000 dead. Hundreds of villages have been burned and emptied. Many thousands of people have been uprooted. Several hundred have died in politically motivated street killings.

In the past year the security forces have reasserted their grip on the cities and towns of a region that is home to perhaps half of Turkey's estimated 10 million Kurds.

About 250,000 troops, police, anti-guerrilla squads and state-paid Kurdish militiamen, backed by planes and helicopters, have taken the war to the outgunned and vastly outnumbered Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) fighters in the mountains.

Interior Minister Nihat Mentese declared at the weekend that the PKK had been "largely neutralised". He said the security forces had killed 2,090 rebels and captured 7,195 this year.

The PKK, which has never held territory inside Turkey, has hit back with attacks on tourist targets in western resorts.

In June, bombs in Marmaris and Fethiye killed a British woman and wounded 20 other people, half of them foreigners. A bomb killed

two foreigners in Istanbul's covered bazaar in April. Such attacks hit Turkey's purse, but may lose the PKK support in European countries sympathetic to Kurdish rights.

Turkey's approach to the PKK revolt has never been gentle, but Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's rise to power in June 1993 seemed to lift lingering restraints on the military.

"When DEP members speak up, the government says they are PKK. When human rights or union officials speak up, they are PKK. So, it means that to get rid of the PKK, the government must get rid of all the Kurds."

Her faith in armed forces Chief of Staff General Dogan Gures to tilt the balance decisively against the PKK appears to have paid off in terms of weakening the guerrillas militarily.

Ms. Ciller has courted public opinion by encouraging parliament to lift the immunity of Kurdish nationalist MPs, eight of whom are now in jail and six on the run in Europe. The constitutional court dissolved the Kurdish-based Democracy Party

(DEP) in June.

Cracking down on the MPs and other non-violent advocates of the Kurdish cause alarmed Turkey's western allies, but is popular with many Turks who believe they are surrogates for the PKK.

Turkish pressure on Iran, Syria and Kurdish-held northern Iraq to deny refuge to the PKK has also helped force the rebels onto the defensive in the forbidding ranges of the southeast.

The PKK denies losing ground, saying Turkey's daily stream of statements on rebel losses is mere propaganda which conceals heavy casualties inflicted on the army by the guerrillas.

Officials and PKK accounts of clashes can rarely be verified independently. Subtle changes in daily life may reveal more.

In Diyarbakir, seat of the emergency rule regional governor, you can again buy Turkish newspapers on streets from which they had once disappeared in response to a PKK ban on Turkish media.

The governor's deputy, Ahmet Erturk, exudes a new air of confidence. "The situation is now quite good," he told Reuters.

"Mr. Erturk said low-level guerrilla activity was hard to halt, citing other countries' experience. "Just because a grenade is tossed or a mine laid on a road doesn't mean the PKK is strong."

An uneasy calm now prevails in war-weary towns such as Cizre and Sirnak, once hotbeds of PKK support. Many residents have simply left to escape the gunfire and mass roundups.

"Every time there was a

clash, the next day the army would retaliate by shooting up shops and arresting people," said one Kurd who used to run guns for the PKK.

PKK sources said the guerrillas decided early this year to beat a tactical retreat from some areas to relieve civilians.

Ankara, stung by western criticism of its human rights record, says PKK violence hampers government efforts to pass democratic reforms or tackle economic hardship in the southeast.

"The government is prepared to launch a major economic programme in the region, but we must have security first," said Ms. Ciller's adviser Volkan Vural. "We are approaching that stage."

He also spoke of Turkey's wide administrative reform to put more power in the hands of local government and said greater cultural freedoms for Kurds could also lie down the road.

People in the impoverished southeast now appear calmer, but force alone may not wean them permanently from the PKK.

Many Kurds do not share the PKK's vision of a Kurdish state, but say Turkey gives them few legal outlets for their views.

"How can you finish off the PKK?" asked Halit Temelli, head of the Human Rights Association office in Diyarbakir.

"When DEP members speak up, the government says they are PKK. When human rights or union officials speak up, they are PKK. So, it means that to get rid of the PKK, the government must get rid of all the Kurds," he said.

## LETTERS

### Attitude problem

To the Editor:

PETRA is one of the most important sites in Jordan. There have been negative letters regarding it in your newspaper for some time now.

People have complained about the tourist guides, horse guides, souvenir sellers, etc. Much has been said about the harassment of tourists. It seems everyone is blaming individuals working in Petra.

I think it is time for everyone to consider the possibility that it is the management in Petra that is the root cause of many, if not all, of the problems.

Anyone entering the visitors' centre can't help but be taken aback by the manner of the staff. The simplest request is sometimes met with total indifference.

Hopefully, there should be some enthusiasm in imparting knowledge about such a magnificent historical site, as well as a sense of pride in being Jordanian and "opening the eyes" of people from other countries to the history of a part of the world they may only visit once. The impression tourists take home with them and relate to their family and friends should be of a people proud of their land and country.

The management of Petra facilities should ensure that the visitors' centre is staffed by employees who are knowledgeable about what their job entails. Perhaps they should also speak more than one language "fluently". Their employment should also be based on sound credentials.

As to the tourist guides, this same criteria should be used. Maybe if management treated guides in a more humanistic manner, providing them with an area inside the building instead of leaving them outside on beaches no matter what the weather, they would feel more like "ambassadors of goodwill" instead of "tourist dogs" as they have sometimes been called. When a bus drives up to the visitors' centre, the first sight tourists are treated to is 10-30 men sprawled outside.

It is up to the people in charge to make the necessary changes. The number of tourists in this area is increasing. Let's project a positive image of our country; not that of disconnected custodians of a crumbling old city.

Hani Masadah,  
Tourist guide,  
Wadi Mousa.

The Jordan Times welcomes letters and contributions from its readers on any subject they wish to tackle. Letters intended for publication, however, should contain the writer's full name and preferably address as well. Names can be withheld only upon request and under special circumstances. Letters are subject to editing. The newspaper is not responsible for the return of unused manuscripts.



## Rwanda's green fields conceal grisly secret

By Michela Wrong  
Reuters

**BISESERO, Rwanda** — Sprinkled with flowers, pierced by plunging ravines and cascading torrents, the rolling hills of western Rwanda must once have been the perfect place for a stroll.

No longer. A walk through these green fields has become a nauseating encounter with death. On every winding mountain path, in each clearing, its stench seizes you by the throat.

The dead lie scattered carelessly everywhere in these hills 30 km south of the town of Kibuye, a zone now in government hands but under the threat of imminent capture by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF).

These were Tutsi villagers who were hunted down and killed by the Rwandan army, Hutu militias and their erstwhile neighbours and friends after the assassination of the country's president.

Days, weeks, sometimes months later, no-one has had time to bury them. They lie exposed to the elements, skulls and bones beginning to peek through parched skin, slowly melting into the ground.

At first glance they look like piles of filthy clothing. But the smell gives the game away — here lie women, their arms flung out in despair, babies, their tiny skulls lying feet from their bodies, and children, their heads placed neatly on their chests.

Sewn around are shoes, clothes and the items they tried to take with them in the final flight — baskets, buckets, personal documents, hospital records charting their babies' growth.

During a one-hour walk we pass at least 50 bodies. There is no reason to think the next hill and valley are any different.

Descending to the river, we come upon a bunch of fresh corpses — proof that the Hutu attacks on this community have continued unabated since April and well after the arrival of the first French troops.

Three young men have been buried upside down into the torrent, and the cascading water is washing away at their skin. Another

corpse lies next to the path, floated beyond recognition.

"They hunted us with dogs," says our Tutsi guide, delicately pointing out each body with his staff. "They killed mothers, babies, pregnant women, the elderly. They had no mercy."

Tutsi cottages have been literally torn apart, brick by brick, such was the force of the hatred. Tiles and cooking pots are smashed, roofs set fire to and banana plants and sorghum shoots slashed.

"From eight in the morning till two in the afternoon, they would kill the Tutsis. Then from three onwards they would destroy the crops," comments our guide laconically.

Survivors estimate that the local Tutsi population of 10,000 has been reduced to around 1,000 — 800 of them now sheltering under French protection on a windswept moorland plateau.

"The worst of it was they wouldn't let us run away," says Eric, a 28-year-old teacher being fed by the French marines. "I tried to flee to Burundi. We walked all night, but they caught us on the road. Out of our party of 19, only four survived. So we came back."

As word of the French presence spreads, more and more emaciated Tutsis, many bearing suppurating machete and grenade wounds, are emerging from the woodland and abandoned buildings where they hid.

French army doctors treating the wounded are amazed by their condition after the weeks of privation. "They're very resistant, extremely resilient. They suffer in silence and do not show their pain," says one.

As a refugee group that once numbered a handful swells to over 800, the French are trying desperately to work out what action to take.

One option would be to set up a refugee camp here, but the only access road is in a terrible state and, in the long run, little would be solved. Another would be to evacuate the Tutsis — but where to?

"Most of us would like to stay if possible," says Eric. "We're used to the climate here. This is our home."

## Arafat swears in cabinet

(Continued from page 1)

appealed to the groups opposed to the PLO-Israeli accord signed in Washington on Sept. 13 last year. Referring to a mandatory vow that prisoners hoping to be released by Israel must sign a pledge of support for the accord, Mr. Arafat said, "there is an attempt to barter with us so that we would give up on some of our brothers. The first one who must be released is my brother and my beloved man, Ahmad Yassin. We will not accept it."

Sheikh Yassin is the leader of Hamas, which opposes the accord. While Mr. Arafat said "we will pray in Jerusalem" in Gaza on his first day there, he left no doubt about his intention to make Jerusalem the capital of a future Palestinian state during his speech Tuesday in Jericho. "We must create an agricultural revolution in Jericho, the foundation of our Palestinian state, but our work and our struggle must continue until we establish our state with Jerusalem as its capital. God willing, God willing we will pray in Jerusalem."

One hand on a bible and the other on a Koran, Mr. Arafat took the oath of office as the head of the civilian self-rule government, swearing to "do my duty faithfully and honestly so help me God."

The cabinet was made up of businessmen and well-known politicians. It included one Christian member, Tourism Minister Elias Freij of Bethlehem, one woman, Labour and Social Welfare Minister Intissar Al Wazir.

"They must understand that this land is a Palestinian land, and they cannot stop any Palestinian movement here," Mr. Arafat said.

Nahil Shaath, the planning minister in his new cabinet, said the reason for the low numbers was "deliberate delays on the roads including the demonstrations of settlers which should have been cleared."

Mr. Arafat still wore a military uniform, but this time he walked along a red carpet as a bagpipe band played his national anthem. He then chaired the first meeting of his cabinet with only 14 of the 19 ministers present.

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endorse its plan for a "protected humanitarian area" south of Lake Kivu near the Zairean border. In a letter to Dr. Ghali, a copy of which was obtained by Reuters, France said it would be forced to speedily withdraw its troops from Rwanda if it was unable to set up such an area with international support. A senior French government source said the advance of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) on the southern government city

By Kathy Evans

**FIFTEEN YEARS** after the Islamic revolution, Iranian women are finally winning back some of the rights they lost when the mullahs came to power. The battle is being led by a rapidly growing breed of women known as the "Islamic feminists." Conservative and religious, they are arguing that it is custom and social tradition, not the religion of Islam that has imposed oppressive laws.

The 1979 revolution was devastating for Iranian women. They were forced to wear the "chador," an all-enveloping black shroud, when in public or associating with men who were not close relatives. They lost the right to work in certain areas as the government tried to restrict men and women working together; some jobs and university courses were declared "male." The mullahs also revived the Shiite tradition of temporary marriage — a move women saw as licensed prostitution.

It was in the judicial system, however, that women lost most heavily. They were banned from becoming judges or even lawyers; their evidence was declared to be half that of a man's; and, unless a woman's evidence was corroborated by a man, it was ignored.

This final ruling had enormous impact. Women could no longer charge their husbands with domestic violence or abuse against themselves or their children. Under Islamic law, a father who murdered his child was excused from punishment, provided he paid blood money to the inheritor, usually himself.

The onset of Islamic law also led to a rash of "honour murders," with a girl's brother or father allowed to murder her for sexual transgressions. Another part of the code required that when a man murdered a woman, his victim's family paid blood money to his own family.

The recent push for equal treatment under the law questions the clergy's interpretations of Islam, but is couched in religious

terms with the ritual condemnations of the West. The campaign, launched by the women's magazine Zanan, has been joined by a number of the leaders' wives and daughters, including the president's daughter, Fahaze Rafsanjani, who has been lobbying for sports to be opened to women.

In parliament, the movement is headed by Maryam Behrouzi and eight other female MPs. Behrouzi has impeccable revolutionary credentials; she was imprisoned by the Shah's regime and her son was "martyred" in the war against Iraq.

There have already been successes. In 1991, Behrouzi won the argument for an end to discrimination in higher education. She also secured a lower retirement age for women. One victory was triggered by an embarrassing sit-down strike conducted by a 70-year-old woman in the capital. She had been divorced without reason by her husband and left with just her dowry, which, after 50 years, was worthless. Her plight prompted changes: All women are now entitled to wages for their housework; in the event of divorce, "obedient" wives can sue their husbands for back pay.

The most significant advance came last month with the battle by women MPs to prevent a bill that would have eliminated women from the judicial system altogether. Although officially all women were dismissed in 1980, they had been slowing creeping back; subsequent legislation allowed them to act as "advisers" to lawyers in the family courts and assistants to public prosecutors and magistrates. These slow encroachments enraged the Muslim clergy, who feared women would move through the ranks to become judges. In 1992, the post of adviser was eliminated and the bill brought to parliament for "re-fabrication."

It was, says Persian-born lecturer in political science Hafez Afshar of York University, an uphill battle. "The feminists had to disclaim any wish to aspire to equality or take charge of the Islamic government or its judiciary. They had to justify their demands in the name of faith rather than equality."



The veil is still there, but slowly the growing breed of 'Islamic feminists' is winning back some rights lost with the Islamic revolution (file photo)

versity, an uphill battle.

"The feminists had to disclaim any wish to aspire to equality or take charge of the Islamic government or its judiciary. They had to justify their demands in the name of faith rather than equality."

Behrouzi told parliament

that God alone is the law-maker and that human beings must submit to the laws of God. The argument against a parliament dominated by Muslim clergymen was as revolutionary as Luther's demands pinned to the church door.

Such arguments may seem timid to Western ears but for millions of Muslim women living under Islamic laws, they could be the only way forward. The Western-educated sophisticates have achieved little, they argue, and prefer to see their fu-

tures as émigrés in the West. The best way to fight the fundamentalists back home, they say, is to fight them on their own ground and challenge the religious ideals that they claim allow men to oppress women — *The Guardian*.

## Competition to design the ECU

By Sophie Gherasdi

THE single European currency figures in the Maastricht Treaty but, as yet, has little meaning for the masses. One day (nearly eight years ago), Sylvia Bourdon, a simple citizen, realised that as long as this money, common to all the countries of the European Union, did not have a tangible, physical existence, people would not believe in it. The anti-conformist Sylvia Bourdon, who is German by her mother and French by her father and passionately European, thus decided to bypass the tergiversations of the politicians and to bring the ECU to life.

This is how the "Graphic Competition for the ECU" came into being. Its chairwoman is Sylvia Bourdon. The idea, simple on paper, was to have artists from the twelve member-countries of the EEC, which has since become the European Union, design drafts for 1, 5 and 100 ECU coins and banknotes, with a view to creating a new kind of international competition. It took the chairwoman years of tireless procedures to gain the moral and material support of all the important people involved in the building of Europe. They were naturally wary of such an initiative, coming from a private individual, without the support of the state or that of financial experts. But what if there was a chance of its succeeding?

With a hint of encouragement, a lot of polite support and a little enthusiastic interest, Sylvia Bourdon succeeded in her undertaking. All through 1993, students and professional designers from the twelve member-countries worked at creating banknotes and coins. After a preliminary selection in each country, an international jury of personalities from the world of design made its final decision. It gave its verdict on Sunday, the Nov. 28, 1993, in Paris. Six banknotes were chosen (out of ninety-seven projects) and six coins (out of forty-four submitted).

The most austere banknote bears a black and white photo of the deceased German artist Joseph Beuys (seen from the back and recognisable by his tribby). It is symbolic of Berlin underground art. The most sumptuous banknote presents a composition made up from European art (eyes from portraits by Rembrandt, Georges de la Tour and Da Vinci, with their signatures superimposed). The most sober consists of different shades of blue with the stars of the European flag as the sole identification (so as not to confuse any country, town or period in particular). The most original is a transparent plastic banknote with a leaf from a tree imprisoned in it (it would seem that such plastic banknotes exist in Australia).

The designs for the coins are also inspired by paintings, an inexhaustible heritage. One of the projects presents artists' signatures on the back. Others use symbols such as a compass, a book or the stars of the European flag. One team attempted a technical innovation with a circle of plexiglass having a bologram in the middle with a portrait of the Pope. (A curious idea for a pan-European project), surrounded by gold stars.

One of the designers on the jury, Helmut Langer (from Germany) sees these projects as a point of departure and a reservoir of ideas for the future. Sylvia Bourdon thinks that the central banks (the largest of which, the Bundesbank and the Bank of France, are rather reserved about the idea) will have to take these ECUs created by ordinary people into account when the time comes.

"The next stage," she explains, "is to have the European citizens vote. They are the ones who have to choose the form of their future money." So, at the beginning of June 1994, a sort of private enterprise referendum is to be launched from Amsterdam, just before the European elections. The initial idea had been to have photos of the banknotes and coins chosen by the jury published in the big national television magazines and to have the readers vote, but now Sylvia Bourdon is considering extending the scope and would like to have posters displayed showing the twelve projects chosen, in all the communities of the European Union.

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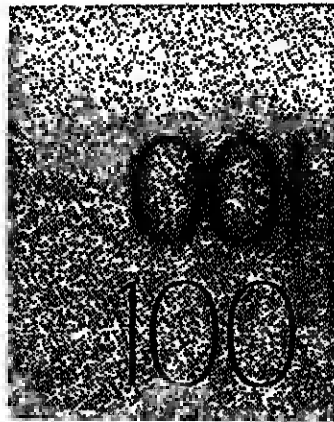
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She hopes to win the postal administration, or the companies which organise the lot-to nationwide game, over to her cause as they could display the posters and collect the voting slips "right to the outer reaches of the last Greek island."

Incredible? Unfeasible? These words are not part of the vocabulary of the chairwoman of the "Graphic Competition for the ECU."

L'actualité en France

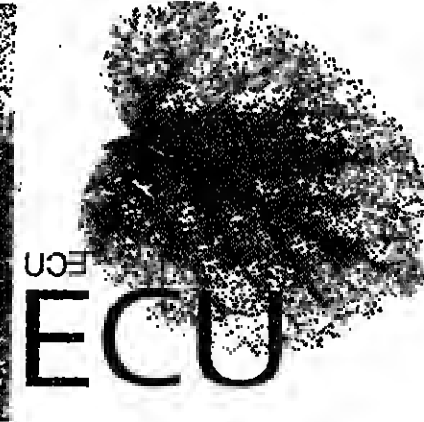


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L'actualité en France

## Ghali backs French safe area plan in Rwanda

By Emmanuel Jarry  
Reuters

**PARIS** — U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali has backed a French proposal for a safe area to be set up in southwestern Rwanda to protect civilians from the civil war, the foreign ministry said on Saturday.

France, worried by the relentless advance of Rwandan rebels towards the region where its military force is deployed, has appealed to the U.N. to

endorse its plan for a "protected humanitarian area" south of Lake Kivu near the Zairean border.

In a letter to Dr. Ghali, a copy of which was obtained by Reuters, France said it would be forced to speedily withdraw its troops from Rwanda if it was unable to set up such an area with international support.

A senior French government source said the advance of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) on the southern government city

of Butare was potting thousands of terrified civilians to flight.

The source said the RPF, dominated by the minority Tutsi tribe, had almost reached Butare, which is held by the majority Hutus, raising the prospect of a standoff with the French troops whom the rebels have threatened to confront.

France has sent about 800 troops so far to protect civilians from further bloodshed in Rwanda,

where an estimated 500,000 people have been killed in ethnic violence since April.

In the letter sent to Dr. Ghali on Saturday, France underscored the risks of inaction: "If nothing is done, (the south-west) will risk being physically eliminated."

Refugees, the letter said, could seek a haven in neighbouring countries, especially Burundi.

Shortly after the proposal was unveiled, a spokeswoman for the foreign

ministry told Reuters: "Boutros-Ghali backs the decision we have taken to organise a safe humanitarian area where people will take cover from the fighting."

"he has informed the president of the Security Council who has promised to answer within the next few hours," she said.

A diplomatic source in Paris said the U.N.'s approval was a formality. "France will start setting up this area, that is certain,"

the source said.

The senior government official quoted Dr. Ghali as telling France that a letter from the president of the U.N. Security Council could suffice to designate the safe area.

The French sent reinforcements to Gikongoro, 25 kilometres from Butare, on Friday. A French military spokesman said earlier the troops would push on from Gikongoro to Butare. "There is reason to fear

there will be more massacres two kilometres from the French soldiers and that we will be accused of complicity," the government source said. "On the other hand, the humanitarian zone must not become a Hutu enclave."

France is anxious to stress that it is neutral in the civil war and its troops will avoid coming into contact with the RPF and will not put themselves between RPF and government forces.

The rebels, who have the upper hand in the war, are deeply suspicious of France, which supported the previous Hutu government.

The rebel advance forced French authorities on Saturday to abandon a plan to set up a hospital in Butare, he said. Aid workers said the military hoped the mere presence of its forces in Gikongoro would deter the rebels from pressing on.



## Handbook focuses on invisible trade

WASHINGTON (AP) — Every \$100 worth of trade last year, \$22 was paid for values that could not be touched or seen.

Those traded services were worth about \$1 trillion, say the World Bank and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Now, for the first time, over 100 governments have helped draft an agreement to regulate the worldwide trade in services.

In a handbook released Monday, the two bodies have joined in telling governments, especially in Third World countries, how to promote the invisible side of their trade.

The 142-page volume is called "Liberalising International Transactions in Services."

Services include such things as the talent of the actors, directors and cinematographers who make movies and the singers and songwriters who put the music on compact discs, as well as such obvious services as banking, insurance, airplane trips and hotel accommodations.

One of the most striking examples of the invisible services that are traded when a product changes hands is in the sale of a computer disc, which may cost only a few cents but cost up to several hundred dollars because of the talent it took to create the programmes contained on it.

West Germany, the world's most industrialised country, has that of every 100 units of production, more than two million units are in services and manufacturing.

But as governments raise standards in imported cars, appliances and other goods, they also put barriers in the way of services that they want to export to their citizens.

For the Third World, the demand for more services that are not produced at home, they also face the advantages of services in trade.

These countries are being forced to open up their telecommunications, utilities, transportation or financial services, says the handbook.

A decade ago this could have been unthinkable.

For the past seven years, officials have been debating one another about services through negotiations in the Uruguay round of world trade talks.

## New trade body vital for world economy — GATT chief

GENEVA (R) — GATT chief Peter Sutherland said Monday early creation of the new World Trade Organisation (WTO) was vital for the international economy and warned of "disastrous" effects if parliaments failed to approve it.

Speaking to the British-Swiss Chamber of Commerce, he urged businessmen in the major trading powers — the United States, the European Union and Japan — to bring pressure on governments and legislatures for prompt ratification of the WTO treaty.

The treaty, part of the GATT's Uruguay Round accords slashing tariffs on

goods and opening up trade in services, offered "the most important single stimulus to global trade, and the world economy, in decades," Mr. Sutherland declared.

"Neither the industrial economies, struggling to pull out of recession and deal with persistent unemployment, nor the developing countries, nor the economies in transition can afford any delay in realising these benefits," he said.

The accords were signed by 113 countries in Morocco in April after seven years of negotiation but implementation is now largely awaiting the outcome of a mounting discussion in the U.S. Congress

on whether they should be ratified.

Under the current timetable, the WTO is due to come into existence and absorb the GATT — the 47-year-old General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — on Jan. 1.

But congressional opponents of the treaty, under which they argue the United States would cede sovereignty over its trade laws to the WTO, are calling for a delay to give more time for consideration of its implications.

Many are urging outright rejection of the WTO — a development that would echo the collapse in the face of

congressional opposition in 1948 of a proposed international trade organisation.

"Failure of ratification," Mr. Sutherland declared in off-the-cuff remarks on Monday, "would be just as disastrous as a failure of the (Uruguay round) negotiations would have been."

It could lead to a break-up even of the GATT system of rules under which world trade has been managed since then. "It would be even difficult to put together what we had before (the round agreements)," he said.

The GATT chief said he did not believe ratification would fail. "But the active

support of the business community is essential," he added.

Mr. Sutherland, widely viewed as a possible candidate for the presidency of the European Commission although he insists he has no personal ambitions for the Brussels post, denied the WTO treaty would infringe on national sovereignty.

The new body, he said, "is nothing less than a reinforcement of the rule of law in international economic relations, a reinforcement for which the need is both urgent and universal."

"The WTO will not create unwanted new obligations. It

will administer obligations mutually agreed among its members on the basis of reciprocity, and it will serve as a forum for negotiating further commitments to liberalise trade. To function properly, the world trade order requires a common sense of purpose among its members.

The WTO is the instrument to foster that common purpose," Mr. Sutherland said.

Since the accords were signed at ministerial level in Morocco, parliaments in some 20 countries have ratified them. But Mr. Sutherland said it was essential for the big powers to ratify for the treaty to come into effect.

## Foreign funds active on Casablanca Bourse

CASABLANCA, Morocco (R) — More than 30 foreign investment funds, most of them based in London, have accounted for half of the Casablanca Bourse's activity so far this year.

Bourse director Abdel Razak Laraki told Reuters foreign funds "have targeted a dozen companies quoted on the bourse and at present account for 50 per cent of its turnover."

"At the end of the first half of this year, turnover at the Casablanca Bourse was four billion dirhams (\$440 million) or about the same as for the whole of last year," Mr. Laraki said in an interview.

Turnover in 1993 was 4.8 billion dirhams, or more than triple the 1992 figure of 1.5 billion (\$165 million).

"If the privatisation programme is respected we will reach eight to ten billion dirhams in 1994," Mr. Laraki said.

The Moroccan government is in the process of selling off state holdings in 112 enterprises. In the current phase banks, financial institutions and hotels are on offer.

But Mr. Laraki said that at present "because of the narrowness of the market, direct sales (of state holdings) are dominant and account for more than 70 per cent."

He said a dozen new stock-broking companies had applied for membership of the Casablanca Bourse and six local companies were asking to be quoted. At present there are 61 companies quoted in Casablanca.

## Immigrants to U.S. cost taxpayers billions — study

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Spending on immigrants to the United States, both legal and illegal, cost U.S. taxpayers almost \$45 billion in 1993 alone, a study shows.

Education at the primary and secondary levels topped the list of the U.S. government's largest direct public outlays for immigrants (\$18.12 billion), followed by Medicaid (\$9.05 billion dollars), the study found.

Legal and legalised immigrants — 15.6 million people — generated 45 per cent (\$24.83 billion) of the total 1993 immigration cost.

The influx of immigrants to the United States has had a profound impact on employment on the United States. More than two million U.S. workers were displaced from their jobs by immigrants in 1993, the study said.

The study predicted immigrants to the United States would cost each taxpayer \$2,314 over the next ten years. Assistance to displaced U.S. workers will comprise 30 per cent of this cost, it said.

The results of the study document an "impossibility theorem," said Dr. Donald Huddle, an economics professor at Rice University in Houston, Texas, who led the study.

Although he declined to make any policy recommendations, Dr. Huddle said the current rate of U.S. population growth through immigration is not sustainable.

Since 1970, more than 20 million people have immigrated to the United States. They include refugees, asylum recipients, legalised immigrants and illegal immigrants from all over the world.

## Canada to focus on fighting unemployment

OTTAWA (AFP) — Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien, enjoying an enviable popularity rating at home, goes to the Group of Seven summit in Italy determined to fight unemployment, currently running at 10.7 per cent in Canada.

This goal, however, is in danger of being eclipsed by the U.S. dollar crisis, with the weak greenback pulling down the Canadian currency and forcing up Canadian interest rates.

Scott Clark, a senior official with Canada's ministry of finance, said of the dollar crisis: "It will have to be addressed because continued volatility on the markets is a hindrance to the creation of jobs."

Nevertheless, unemployment will be the top preoccupation for Mr. Chretien, facing his first major test on the international stage at the Naples summit since leading his Liberal Party to a landslide victory in the federal election eight months ago.

The jobs situation has improved slightly since Mr. Chretien's Liberals won the October election but the economic forecasts do not hold out much hope for any spectacular improvement.

The jobless rate remains very high in some regions of Canada, such as the Atlantic provinces, which have been ravaged by the closure of most of the fisheries industry and where unemployment is above 25 per cent.

Analysts are warning that the new Liberal government's honeymoon with the electorate will not last much longer without some significant progress in job creation.

Bob White, president of the Canadian Labour Congress, the nation's major trade union organisation, warns: "A lot of people are saying that the employment situation is very explosive socially and therefore it should be the focus of our attention."

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) recently predicted Canada's economic growth would be 3.75 per cent this year and 4.25 per cent in 1995.

Economic analysts agree that Canada's industrial competitiveness is improving thanks to the combined effects of the Canadian dollar's depreciation.

But major worries persist on the economic front with Canada's high budget deficits — 45.7 billion Canadian dollars (about \$32.9 billion) for the fiscal year ended last March 31, 06.4 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP).

## South Korean shipbuilders expect record output in '94

SEOUL (AFP) — South Korean shipbuilders expect a record output of five million dead weight tonnes in 1994, helped by large orders last year, the Korea Shipbuilders Association has said.

This year's shipbuilding figure is up 47.9 per cent, compared with last year's 3.38 tonnes.

South Korea posted 4.43 million tonnes in 1991 and 4.57 million tonnes in 1992. But in 1993 construction fell because of a strong push by yards in Japan, the world's traditional industry leader.

Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Co. led the way by receiving 4.12 million tonnes in orders in 1993.

Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. ranked second with 2.73 million tonnes, followed by Samsung Heavy Industries Co. with 1.98 million tonnes and Hanjin Heavy Industries Co. with 290,000 tonnes.

## Singapore poised to challenge Hong Kong as world's top container port

SINGAPORE (AFP) — Singapore, the world's second largest container port, is close to exceeding the volume of containers handled by industry leader Hong Kong, according to statistics from the Port Singapore Authority (PSA).

PSA's report for the first quarter of 1994 showed that container units handled in Singapore hit a high of 32,754.9 TEUs (twenty foot equivalent units), compared to 30,180.7 TEUs in the same period last year.

There were 16,626.8 TEU arrivals with 16,109.1 TEU departures.

According to the PSA's 1993 annual report released last month, Hong Kong occupied the top spot among container ports with a total of 9.20 million TEUs handled in 1993 with Singapore a close second with 9.05 million TEUs.

"With the steady growth in the containers handled here, Singapore should be in a position to move up to the world number one spot," a spokeswoman for PSA said, but added they had no figures on the increase in containers handled by Hong Kong for the first four months of this year.

The spokeswoman said the PSA only received annual re-

ports from international organisations dealing in cargo trade handled by ships and ports, and that it was impossible to determine Hong Kong's growth rate for the first four months of this year.

She added that Hong Kong and Singapore were always vying for the top place in containers handled and "this year it would be another close contest."

According to the 1993 world rankings, Taiwan's Kaohsiung was the third busiest container port with 4.64 million TEUs handled followed by Rotterdam in fourth place with 4.16 million TEUs.

Sales of bunker oil also registered a growth in the first quarter of this year compared to the same period in 1993, PSA's report said.

For the first four months of this year the port sold 4.41 million tonnes of bunker oil compared to 4.16 million tonnes in the same period in 1993.

## Dollar treads water; European stocks rally

LONDON (R) — Stocks in London and Frankfurt failed to maintain Monday's modest rally on Tuesday and the Paris market, which slumped in the wake of bad news on Alcatel Alsthom, went down further in early trading.

The dollar, which has been at a 50-year low against the yen, lost over half a point since a big sell order but otherwise dealers said it was finding modest support in Europe at 99 yen and was unlikely to go lower.

The currency looked set for another quiet session as financial markets dug in before a two-day meeting of the Federal Reserve's (Fed's) policy-making Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) starting Wednesday. The Fed has raised interest rates four times this year.

On balance, analysts believed the Fed was likely to shy away from riding to the rescue of the beleaguered dollar.

"It's going to be a very quiet day. Although it's difficult to second guess the FOMC result, my feeling is that interest rates aren't going up," one trader said.

After Monday's respite due to the independence day holiday in the U.S., markets face a week chock-full of key policy meetings and financial indicators. After the FOMC meeting there is a policy meeting at the German Bundesbank on Thursday and U.S. employment figures are due out on Friday.

In addition, there has been speculation that this week's Group of Seven summit in Naples will produce some sort of concerted action to save the dollar, perhaps through a coordinated credit policy move. But Germany and the U.S. have been trying to impress that the summit will not yield anything of the sort.

British stocks had a buoyant day on Monday, encouraged by firmness in bonds and other European stock markets. The rally faltered on Tuesday, however, and by mid-morning the main market index was nearly 20 points down.

French stocks, which were badly hit on Monday when the chairman of industrial giant Alcatel Alsthom was placed under investigation for corruption,

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST WEDNESDAY JULY 6, 1994

By Thomas S. Pearson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Mercury goes direct today so some of your hold-up projects should speed forward as you keep busy with your regular routine. Avoid one who gossips too much and use care in motion to avoid possible accidents.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) Go to the right sources for the data you need. Don't take advice from those who are not cognizant of all the facts on any subject.

**TAURUS:** (April 20 to May 20) Obtain important information about a project you are interested in before you go ahead with definite plans. Use your wisdom.

**GEMINI:** (May 21 to June 21) Take care in routine duties in a more up-to-date way, you get more benefits. Study a new plan before making any changes.

**MOON CHILDREN:** (June 22 to July 21) Don't neglect important tasks early in the day. Try to cooperate more with fellow associates. Strive for more harmony.

**LEO:** (July 22 to August 21) Take care you don't take on any heavy expenditures of money in the evening. Allow time to engage in creative activity you truly enjoy.

**VIRGO:** (August 22 to September 22) Postpone going ahead with new interest you have in mind and wait until a better time. Evening is fine for recreation and relaxation.

**LIBRA:** (September 23 to October 22) Improve the foundation of your life so you can have added abundance in the days ahead. Get rid of annoying conditions which are present.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) From out any problems with others in a quiet and tactful manner. Seek the company of congenials in the evening and you will have fun.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) You have to use careful thought in handling monetary affairs today. Use your intuitive faculties for best results on a project.

**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) Use a different attitude in handling a puzzling situation and you get better results. Relax in the company of friends tonight.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) You have hidden desires which need more study before you pursue them. Strive for increased happiness with loved ones and close friends.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) Some of your friends may have problems so be sure to give a helping hand. Show others you have practical wisdom to handle any situation.

## THE Daily Crossword by Diane C. Baldwin

ACROSS

- 1 Olympic prize
- 2 Hindu god of love
- 3 Island dance
- 4 1500 ft.
- 5 Jannings of old films
- 6 Not a moment too soon
- 7 Name in China
- 8 Good fortune
- 9 Kind of architecture
- 10 State
- 11 Normandy city
- 12 Keg
- 13 Trapped
- 14 Foreign
- 15 Speedy
- 16 Kev's work
- 17 Facton
- 18 Erto or Clio
- 19 Drink cubes
- 20 Silent actors
- 21 More rational
- 22 Like some leaves
- 23 Cook eggs
- 24 Concerning
- 25 Thrash
- 26 Owl-like sounds
- 27 Ms. Bombard
- 28 Unencumbered
- 29 Dawn droplets
- 30 Without pause
- 31 Major ending
- 32 Upper crust
- 33 Paddy's crop
- 34 Exit
- 35 2nd edition
- 36 Spoil-covered
- 37 Wood wedge
- 38 Alabaster
- 39 Chief member
- 40 Scrooge word
- 41 Instruction book
- 42 Flat
- 43 Whirl
- 44 Biblical boat
- 45 Durocher
- 46 Organic compound
- 47 Chung's partner
- 48 Slight arcing
- 49 Canoe's island
- 50 Humad
- 51 Aware of
- 52 clompers
- 53 Sand cast
- 54 Escrodo
- 55 Engrave
- 56 Part of milk
- 57 Flamingo
- 58 mode
- 59 Period

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

Across: 1. Oscar, 2. Krishna, 3. Salsa, 4. Salsa, 5. Jannings, 6. Not a moment too soon, 7. Name in China, 8. Good fortune, 9. Kind of architecture, 10. State, 11. Normandy city, 12. Keg, 13. Trapped, 14. Foreign, 15. Speedy, 16. Kev's work, 17. Facton, 18. Erto or Clio, 19. Drink cubes, 20. Silent actors, 21. More rational, 22. Like some leaves, 23. Cook eggs, 24. Concerning, 25. Thrash, 26. Owl-like sounds, 27. Ms. Bombard, 28. Unencumbered, 29. Dawn droplets, 30. Without pause, 31. Major ending, 32. Upper crust, 33. Paddy's crop, 34. Exit, 35. 2nd edition, 36. Spoil-covered, 37. Wood wedge, 38. Alabaster, 39. Chief member, 40. Scrooge word, 41. Instruction book, 42. Flat, 43. Whirl, 44. Biblical boat, 45. Durocher, 46. Organic compound, 47. Chung's partner, 48. Slight arcing, 49. Canoe's island, 50. Humad, 51. Aware of, 52. clompers, 53. Sand cast, 54. Escrodo, 55. Engrave, 56. Part of milk, 57. Flamingo, 58. mode, 59. Period.

## Strip



Andy Capp



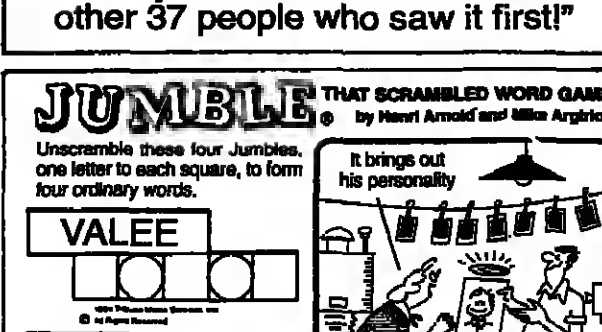
Jeff



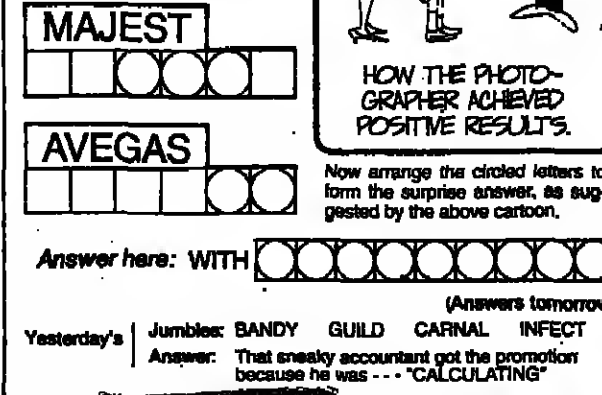
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## Financial Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close Date: 1/7/1994	Tokyo Close Date: 5/7/1994
Sterling Pound	1.5380	1.5395
Deutsche Mark	1.5965	1.5975
Swiss Franc	1.5585	1.5620
French Franc	5.4670	5.4680
Japanese Yen	96.75	99.50
European Currency Unit	1.1983	1.1980

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTH	6 MTH	12 MTH
U.S. Dollar	4.3800	4.6300	5.0600	5.6300
Sterling Pound	4.8100	4.9400	5.1900	5.8800
Deutsche Mark	4.7500	4.7500	4.7500	4.9400
Swiss Franc	4.0000	4.0000	4.1900	4.4400
French Franc	5.3100	5.4400	5.5600	5.8800
Japanese Yen	1.1000	1.8800	1.9400	2.0600
European Currency Unit	5.7500	5.8800	6.0000	6.1800

Precious Metals	USD/Oz	JO/Gm	Metal	USD/Oz	JO/Gm
Gold	387.55	7.50	Silver	5.41	0.125

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6890	0.6910
Sterling Pound	1.0593	1.0606
Deutsche Mark	0.4312	0.4334
Swiss Franc	0.5136	0.5162
French Franc	0.1260	0.1266
Japanese Yen	0.6915	0.6950

Dutch Guilder	0.3845	0.3864
Swedish Krona	0.0436	0.0438
Italian Lira	0.0436	0.0438
Belgian Franc	0.0436	0.0438

Other Currencies

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.5120	1.8240
Lebanese Lira	0.040000	0.041770
Saudi Rial	0.1834	0.1842
Kuwaiti Dinar	0.3250	0.3260
Omani Rial	0.1870	0.1880
Egyptian Pound	0.2010	0.2250
Omani Rial	1.7700	1.7860
UAE Dirham	0.1870	0.1880
Greek Drachma	0.2625	0.3040
Cypriot Pound	1.3235	1.4255

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

U.S. \$1.00 costs	1.3872/82	Canadian dollar
	1.5890/00	Deutsche marks
	1.7820/30	Dutch guilders
	1.3350/60	Swiss francs
	32.73/77	Belgian francs
	5.4420/70	French francs
	1574.2/5.7	Italian lire
	99.00/10	Japanese yen
	7.8250/50	Swedish crowns
	6.9590/40	Norwegian crowns
	6.2510/60	Danish crowns
	1.5414/24	

One sterling \$1.5414/24  
One ounce of gold \$387.75/388.25

## Number of billionaires jumps worldwide-report

NEW YORK (AFP) — Japanese hotel and railroad magnate Yoshiaki Tsutsumi is the world's richest individual, with a net worth of \$8.5 billion, according to Forbes magazine.

The magazine's annual list

ing of billionaires released Monday said the number of billionaire individual and families in the world has jumped from 47 to 358 in the last year.

Latin America had the fastest growing billionaire

population, with 42 this year, up from six in 1987, the first year Forbes compiled the list.

Asia, excluding Japan, listed 46 billionaires, up from 14 in 1987.

The United States ranks as the largest producer of billionaires, with 120 according to Forbes. The country is also home to the world's richest family, the Waltons, of Wal-Mart discount store fame.

Together, the wealth of the world's billionaires totalled \$765 billion.

Forbes said it excludes royalty and dictators from the ratings.

After the Walton family was the U.S.-based Mars family of candy bar fame, worth \$9.6 billion, the chemical industry's du Pont family of the United States, \$9 billion and Swedish packaging magnates Hans and Gad Rausing, \$9 billion.

Mr. Tsutsumi was fifth overall on the list, but the top individual. The sixth richest was Microsoft founder Bill Gates, worth \$8.2 billion, followed by U.S. businessman Warren Buffett, \$7.9 billion; Switzerland's Paul Sacher and the Hoffmann family of Hoffmann-LaRoche, \$7.8 billion; Taiwan's insurance and construction Tsai family, \$7.5 billion; and German supermarket owners Theo and Karl Albrecht, \$7.3 billion.

## Maritime company profits \$9.8m

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Arab Bridge Maritime Company (ABMC), one of the few success stories of Arab joint ventures, made a net profit of \$9.8 million during 1993 and has chalked out an ambitious plan to interact with the requirements of increased tourism in the region, the senior executive of the company said Tuesday.

Mohammad Dalabieh, general manager of ABMC, which is owned equally by the governments of Jordan, Egypt and Iraq, said the company was planning to introduce fast-ferry services between Aqaba and Egypt's Nuweibeh port this year.

Also planned is a similar service between Aqaba and the Sharm Sheikh near the Tiran Straits, at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, for tourists. Sharm Sheikh is in Egyptian territory and offers one of the best picnic and tourism spots in the area.

"We hope that these services will help boost tourism in the initial phase," said Captain Dalabieh, noting that the fast-ferry service between Aqaba and Nuweibeh will cut travel time to one hour from the present three hours on regular passenger-cargo boats operated by the company.

At present, the company operates two daily shuttles on the route with boats: Concord, Jimmy and Noor, with a capacity of 15,700 passengers and 350 vehicles.

Capt. Dalabieh said the company, which was formed in 1985 and started commercial activities in March 1988, carried 1,248,166 passengers in 1993 compared with 1,205,904 in 1992 and 709,786 in 1989, the first full year of operations.

The number of vehicles fluctuated; 47,755 in 1989, 73,765 in 1990, 65,511 in 1991, 60,181 in 1992 and 57,433 in 1993 (expatriates leaving Kuwait through Iraq and Jordan in their vehicles using the ferry service accounted for the sharp rises in 1990 and 1991).

The company transported 270,539 tonnes of cargo in 1993 compared with 230,892 tonnes in 1992, 186,253 in 1991, 144,814 in 1990 and 114,154 in 1989.

Net profits rose to \$9,789,231 to 1993 compared with \$8,986,546 in 1992, \$3,608,003 in 1991, \$4,675,041 in 1990 and \$4,925,961 in 1989.

The \$6 million company was set under an accord between Jordan, Egypt and Iraq, the countries which, along with Yemen, formed the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) in 1989. The council went dormant in 1990 following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and is no longer considered a feasible project to be revived, particularly after the Egyptian parliament endorsed a proposal to withdraw Egypt from the regional bloc.

Capt. Dalabieh said the three ferry boats now in operation between Aqaba and Nuweibeh were chartered but the company had an option to buy them. Under this arrangement, the company already owns 75 per cent of the Jimmy, he said.

The company employs about 100 people, most of them Jordanian, but also Egyptian and Iraqi. Headquarters at Aqaba, the company maintains offices in Amman, Cairo and Agaba.

The bulk of the passengers using the ferry service is Egyptian. The \$18 cost per person is around 15 per cent of the air fare between Cairo and Amman. The charge for a medium-size car is \$100 and the rate for bigger vehicles ranges between \$150 and \$300.

The service is an essential link in travel between the Arab countries east of the Suez Canal and the Arab Maghreb states, particularly during the Haj season.

With prospects of increased tourism against the backdrop of an Arab-Israeli peace settlement in the horizon, the link assumes additional importance in package tours in the region.

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## Artistry comes a poor second in Brazilian win

### Brazil 1, U.S. 0

**PALO ALTO (R)**—Artistry came a poor second to grit and determination as Brazil were forced to slog their way to a 1-0 win over the United States Monday.

Captain Carlos Alberto Parreira was delighted with the result after his team slugged it out with opposition who packed their defence with the clear intention of holding on for a 0-0 draw and taking the match to a penalty shoot-out.

He was even more satisfied they did it playing the second half with 10 men after left-back Leonardo, normally one of the most level-headed players on the team, was shown the red card in the 43rd minute for elbowing U.S. midfielder Tab Ramos in the face.

"We didn't lose our heads and even with one man less, we created more chances than the Americans. We played to qualify and that's what we did. We showed tremendous determination," he said.

Dunga, the hard man of the Brazilian midfield, added: "The U.S. played hoping for a 0-0 draw and they hoped we would get nervous as time went by, but that didn't happen."

It took Brazil 74 minutes to break through against a U.S. team that was gritty but woefully short of skill and, despite a home crowd and one man advantage for half the game, ambition.

At times the game appeared to be a repeat of Brazil's 1990 nightmare, when they dominated their second-round game against Argentina, hit the woodwork three times and were eliminated by a late goal by Claudio Caniggia in Argentina's only serious attack of the game.

Against the United States, Romario hit the post, but another shot cleared off the line and then shot wide from the narrow angle with U.S.

goalkeeper Tony Meola beaten before Bebeto's late goal.

The Brazilian relief when they scored was so great that Bebeto was still celebrating with the Brazilian substitutes when the Americans restarted the game.

Only minutes earlier, he had clenched his fists in frustration when Mazinho failed to pass him the ball during an attack.

Despite this, Parreira insisted the team had not become nervous. "Our defence did splendidly. Taffarel was just a spectator on the field," he said.

Parreira's problem is that Brazil are not expected simply to win. Fans — both in Brazil and all over the world — expect them to do it with style, artistry and panache.

Monday's blood-and-guts display is unlikely to cut much ice with the public back home.

Although Brazil's defence has looked almost impenetrable and midfielders Dunga and Mauro Silva win nearly every challenge, only the striking duo of Bebeto and Romario gave the fans glimpses of the true Brazilian game.

Assistant trainer Mario Zagalo has blamed Brazil's opponents. "Our players can only show off their technique when opponents come out and play," he said.

"The trouble is that every team who plays us changes their tactics negatively. They pack their defence. This happened with Russia, Cameroon and Sweden, and it happened today."

However, outspoken striker Romario, who never minces his words, admitted that the team has to do more.

"We showed guts and determination," he said. "But we're not playing half as well as we're capable of."

## FIFA to suspend Leonardo

**DALLAS (AP)**—FIFA will consider suspending Brazilian defender Leonardo for the entire World Cup for throwing an elbow that fractured the skull of U.S. midfielder Tab Ramos.

The case will be among which meets Wednesday in a regular biweekly session, said FIFA spokesman Guido Tognoni.

Tognoni declined to say the length of punishment Leonardo might face, but FIFA has been quick to impose heavy suspensions and fines as part of a crackdown on on-field violence.

It is virtually certain that Leonardo will be sidelined at least through the semifinals, FIFA said before the tournament that any red card would draw an automatic two-game suspension and has maintained that stance.

R suspended Romania's Ion Vladoiu for three games after he brutally kicked a

Swiss player during a first-round game. Vladoiu later was suspended the entire tournament by Romanian soccer officials.

Leonardo was given a red card and expelled from the game in the closing minutes of the first half of the Brazil-U.S. second-round game won by the Brazilians 1-0 in Palo Alto, Calif.

Ramos and Leonardo tangled for the ball near midfield. Ramos was spun around and struck on the left side of the face. He lost consciousness briefly after suffering "a small amount of bleeding, but it is not a serious problem," team physician Dr. Bill Garrett said.

Tognoni also confirmed that Swiss and Italian referees involved in disputed decisions in two second-round games would not be retained for the quarterfinals.



Brazilian player Bebeto (C) watches his goal past U.S. goalkeeper Tony Meola and Alex Lalas (R) as he scores in the 73rd minute during their 1-0 World Cup victory over the U.S. at Stanford Stadium Monday. Below, referee Joel Quinones red cards Leonardo of Brazil (far right) as teammate Mauro Silva (5) disputes the call. Leonardo received the card for smashing his elbow into the face of U.S. player Tab Ramos. At left is Brazilian player Mazinho, with U.S. players Mike Sorber (2ndL), Alex Lalas (C), Tony Meola (3rdR) and Marcelo Balboa (2ndR). (AP photos)



## Ramos in hospital with cracked skull

**SAN FRANCISCO (APF)**—Tab Ramos, elbowed in the face by Leonardo in the United States' 1-0 defeat by Brazil, suffered a slight skull fracture, U.S. team doctor Bill Garrett said Monday. "He has a small fracture of part of his skull above his left ear," Garrett said. "There has been some bleeding, but it is not a serious problem."

Leonardo was shown the red card for the foul shortly before half-time. Ramos was concussed and replaced by Eric Wynalda after the interval.

Garrett said Ramos would be detained in hospital overnight for observation, but was expected to be released Tuesday.

Ramos was also shown a yellow card by the referee for his part in the grappling which led to the incident.

## It's going to be a Germany-Brazil final, says Zagalo

**PALO ALTO (R)**—Brazil will meet champions Germany in the World Cup final, Brazil's assistant coach Mario Zagalo predicted Monday.

Zagalo, who Saturday will face a rematch with the Netherlands, the side who knocked his team out of the World Cup 20 years ago, said: "I have maintained all along that Brazil will win the World Cup for the fourth time."

"I don't have a crystal ball but my tip is that the final will be between Brazil and Germany." The two countries have never met in the World Cup.

Brazil earned a quarterfinal clash with the Dutch in Dallas after beating the United States 1-0 Monday.

It will be the first meeting of the two countries in the World Cup since the game in 1974 when the Dutch dumped Brazil out of the

competition with a 2-0 win. Zagalo was Brazil coach at the time.

He said he hoped the Dutch would attack Brazil just as they had done 20 years ago with the memorable team that included players of the calibre of Johann Cruyff, Johan Neeskens, Ruud Krol, Wim van Hanegem, Johnny Rep and Arie Haan.

"Every team who have played us so far in this competition have changed their tactics in a negative way. I hope the Dutch don't follow suit," he said.

"If they want to win the World Cup, they'll have to come out and attack."

"The Dutch have never repeated their performance of 1974. Even with the same trainer (Rinus Michels), they couldn't repeat it. It was a generation of players who moved on the field as if they were using the same brain."

## Irish dreams of World Cup glory die in Dublin pubs

**DUBLIN (R)**—A two-week party fuelled by dreams of World Cup glory ended abruptly at five to seven in Dublin Monday night when Ireland's national side was knocked out of the tournament by the Netherlands.

"That's it. It's all over. It's back to normal life," said the barman of the Dalkey Island Hotel as a brief ripple of applause broke out through the smoky haze of a packed bar at the end of the televised game.

It lasted for seconds. The plastic green white and gold floorcloths remained on the floors, the glasses of Guinness stayed on the tables, and the only noise came from children playing video games in an area outside the main bar.

Ireland's exit signalled the end of celebrations that started with a 1-0 win over Italy June 18, turned the working week into a four-day gap between matches and brought much of normal life to a standstill.

It raised beer consumption by around 20 per cent, survived a short-lived barman's strike and even forced the government to reschedule the announcement of key economic indicators.

"I'm depressed, don't talk to me," said a secretary hurrying home from Kitty O'Shea's in Dublin centre at half time when the two sides changed ends with Netherlands leading 2-0.

One week earlier, when Ireland qualified for the second round, pubs all over Dublin had exploded in joy after a 0-0 draw with Norway put them through and were still partying when closing time was called close to midnight.

But Monday, in a scene repeated across the island, there was dejection, sadness and the sort of disappointment that children have when they dream it is Christmas and wake up to find it's just another school day.

Thousands — perhaps as many as 20,000 — of Irish had travelled to America to follow their team and were expected to begin returning as early as Tuesday, broke and hungover.

"It will take some people four years to pay off what they've borrowed to go to America," said a barmaid at Fingem's in Dalkey, on the Dublin outskirts.

Many recalled the story of the Irishman interviewed on

national radio who arrived in New York with \$3,000 (\$4,500) in his pockets but only had \$10 (\$15) left by the time his team had beaten Italy in the opening game June 18.

There have also been warnings from women's groups and social workers of families being broken by debt and tales of men calling home collect to order the family car be sold to raise extra cash for the next rounds of the World Cup.

The finance ministry even said the announcement of the government's borrowing requirement (EBR), a key indicator of economic well being, was being announced at midday instead of late afternoon.

"For some strange reason, there seems to be some resistance to the normal 4.30 time," a laconic statement from the ministry said. It did not mention that Finance Minister Bertie Ahern is an avid football fan and only returned from America last week.

At 4.30 p.m., many Irish people were at the bar side to watch the game at the Orlando Citrus Bowl in Florida.

## Solari holds his head high

**DALLAS, Texas (APF)**—There was only one Argentinean leaving the World Cup with his head held high — the Saudi Arabian coach Jorge Solari.

Compatriot Alfio Basile led the Argentinean exodus and will lose his job as national coach after their second-round elimination by Romania. Their exit came hours after Solari's Saudis had gone out to Sweden.

But Solari, previously Basile's assistant, could be proud of his achievement after getting the dreaded call from the all-powerful Saudi royal family to take on the coaching job in February when Dutchman Leo Beenhakker was sacked.

Solari apparently hesitated before accepting, but performances in the United States should give a tremendous shot in the arm for football in Saudi Arabia, where the sport really took off after the country's qualification for the 1994 Los Angeles Olympics.

King Fahd and his son Prince Faisal have spared no

thing to ensure soccer takes off, with the construction of a \$500 million stadium, provision of grass pitches in a country with virtually no rainfall and introduction of European and South American coaches.

Nevertheless the Saudis came to their first finals as 500-1 bets with everyone expecting three first-round defeats and an early return home. Nobody took Solari seriously when, on arrival in the U.S., he said they would reach the second round.

Sure enough the Saudis became the first side from the Asian qualifying region to reach the second stage since North Korea in 1966.

"We are happy with our performance," said Solari whose contract expires after the finals. "We were pleased to reach the second round and we think our team made a strong impression at this level. We worked hard for the three months we trained, but we needed more time."

The Saudis were one of the youngest teams at the finals with an average age of only

23 and their inexperience told against the Swedes who had done their homework.

"We were the only team who analysed them beforehand," said Swedish coach Tommy Svensson. "I don't think the sides they met in the first round took them as seriously as we did."

It was a race against time for Solari, who speaks no more than 30 words of Arabic, to prepare his team for the finals. "The team was not in good shape physically. We worked on that but we did not have time to develop the side tactically to match those with more experience," said Solari, a member of Argentina's notorious 1966 World Cup side in England.

"There was no time to learn anything else so we had to play the same way tactically in the finals."

Yet the Netherlands only beat them with a goal six minutes from time, they defeated Morocco and striker Saeed Owairan scored the best individual goal of the tournament in the upset win over Belgium.

## Olajuwon visits Nigerian team

**MANSFIELD, Massachusetts (R)**—Nigerian-born basketball superstar Hakeem Olajuwon gave Nigeria's World Cup soccer team words of encouragement Monday for their match against Italy.

Olajuwon, who led the Houston Rockets to a National Basketball Association championship last month after being voted the most valuable player of the regular season, paid a brief visit to the Nigerian team at their hotel in Mansfield.

The meeting was private, but Olajuwon told reporters afterwards: "It's a great opportunity for them to surprise the world."

## Organisers of Hiroshima Games to cut entrants

**TOKYO (R)**—Organisers of this October's Asian Games in Hiroshima said Tuesday they would discuss with the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) how to cut the number of participating athletes and officials to an appropriate level.

Hiroshima's Furuhashi, president of the Hiroshima Asian Games organising committee, said it was necessary to adjust the number of participants in the games, as the number of entrants exceeded the originally planned ceiling of 7,300 by over 1,000.

"We will quickly study ways (to cut participants) and timings, and we would like to cope with the issue through consultation with the OCA, and by gaining the understanding of participating countries," Furuhashi said in a statement.

announced Tuesday that all but one of the 43 OCA members had submitted entries, bringing the total number of participating athletes and officials to 8,346.

North Korea failed to meet a July 4 deadline for entering athletes for individual events at this games, which are scheduled for October 2-16.

Furuhashi expressed regret over Pyongyang's failure to contact the organising committee and explain its position.

In May, North Korea abruptly informed the organisers it would not be taking part in team events at the games.

A committee official said the organisers planned fresh efforts to contact the North Korean authorities. "We want to know why they were late in sending their reply," he said.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Albanian loses wife in Cup bet

TIRANA (R) — An Albanian short of cash for gambling lost his wife after betting her on the outcome of a World Cup soccer match, the daily newspaper Koha Jone (Our Time) said Tuesday. The unidentified gambler was so sure that Argentina would beat Bulgaria that he staked his spouse, who disappeared with the winner when Bulgaria won 3-2. The loser complained to police.

## Vatican condemns World Cup

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Vatican said Monday the murder of Colombian World Cup defender Andres Escobar showed how soccer had become a vehicle for violence. Escobar, 27, was shot dead in the Colombian city of Medellin Saturday by gunmen apparently angry at his own goal in Colombia's 2-1 defeat by the United States. The Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano pointed to this, and the death of a soccer fan in Mexico city a week ago when celebrations by thousands of fans turned sour, as evidence that the game was steeped in killing and violence. An editorial said: "USA '94 will not be remembered for the cup being joyously held up in victory, but for that player in the penalty area, a horror written on his face after the own goal, a symbol of desperation and death."

## Graf wins court battle

KARLSRUHE, Germany (AFP) — A German rock group who claimed tennis star Steffi Graf had an incestuous relationship with her father in a song will have to pay her \$37,500 in damages, it was confirmed in court here Tuesday. A constitutional court rejected an appeal from the group, Die Angefahrene Schulkinder ("The Run-over Schoolchildren"), who based their defence on a plea of artistic freedom and satire. The band was ordered to pay Graf the damages in April by an appeal court in Karlsruhe, confirming an earlier decision by a tribunal in Mannheim. Graf sued them after they released the record in 1992. The appeal court ruled the group had described the tennis world number one as an "object of sexual desire" and had offended her dignity. The constitutional court gave no reasons for its decision and also ordered the group to pay interest on the original damages.

## Maradona's wrong medicine

MONTEREY (AFP) — Diego Maradona went to the wrong man for his ephedrine pick-me-up. Dr. Ben Tabachnik, a Soviet athletics coach in the '70s now in private practice in Monterey, California, had developed a super juice to tone up tired muscles. Russian striker Oleg Salenko, who scored a World Cup record five goals against Cameroon, used the cocktail of Siberian ginseng, schizandra, maral root, golden root, Manchurian thorn tree, Chinese liquorice and rose. Dr. Tabachnik says his Prime One potion performs many of the functions of anabolic steroids without the negative side-effects and has passed the drugs tests. "Prime helps but so does hard work," said Tabachnik.

## Perfect pitch for uniting people

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Tenor Placido Domingo was in the crowd in Washington on Saturday to see Sweden beat Saudi Arabia for a place in the World Cup quarter-finals. He said U.S. fans who have not quite figured out the game's nuances shouldn't worry. "What soccer and opera have in common is that they both unite people," he said. "You can enjoy either without understanding a word." Domingo, who is joining up with Luciano Pavarotti and Jose Carreras to reprise their Three Tenors concert in honour of the World Cup, has put in a little time on the pitch himself. "I used to be a goalie but now I play up front," he said. "Tenors are strikers, really, always pushing forward."

## Christie loses unbeaten record

LINZ, Austria (AFP) — Britain Olympic and world champion sprinter Linford Christie lost his season's unbeaten record here Monday as he was shown up by Nigerian Davidson Ezinwa. The up-and-coming 22-year-old Ezinwa ran under ten seconds in the heats and then produced a year's and personal best 9.94sec to see off Christie, who trailed in third (10.03) as American Dennis Mitchell took second (9.97). The result left Christie, hero of Britain's European Cup qualification last month, deflated. Hurdler Mark McKoy, once of Canada but now an Austrian for whom he will compete in the European games in August, was inspired by his new colours to run 13.18sec. That was good enough to beat the Austrian record, as well as second-place Tong Li of China. Olympic gold medalist McKoy, married to former German track star Yvette Grabner, is warming up for a Helsinki clash with friend and training partner Colin Jackson, the Welsh world champion.

## Referee axed from World Cup after ignoring penalty claim

DALLAS, Texas (AFP) — Swiss referee Kurt Rothlisberger, who refused a blatant penalty for Belgium in their World Cup second round match against Germany, has been axed from the rest of the tournament, FIFA said here Monday.

"He will not referee again in the tournament," said FIFA General Secretary Sepp Blatter. Rothlisberger, a 43-year-old school teacher, waved play on after Belgium's Josp Weber was brought down in the penalty area by Thomas Helmer and Andreas Brehme when the Germans were leading 3-1. The match finished 3-2 for Germany. Blatter said he spoke by telephone to Rothlisberger late Sunday who admitted he had made a blunder. "I am so sorry," he told Blatter.

According to Blatter, Rothlisberger said his vision had been blocked by a player but the moment he saw the reaction of the players and

the crowd to his decision to play on he knew he had made a mistake.

"He told me that when he was in doubt he would not blow his whistle," said Blatter.

"It was an obvious penalty. The Belgium player was taken down by two German players in a sandwich," added Blatter. The Belgium Football Association sent a formal complaint to FIFA, saying they had become the first "victim" of referees failing to carry out FIFA's instructions. Before the tournament FIFA had ordered referees to send off players who tackled from behind or who fouled a player to stop him from scoring.

Rothlisberger will be formally axed Wednesday when the World Cup referees committee meets to decide the final rota for the remainder of the championship.

Until Sunday's error he had been one of the favourites to referee the final

in the Pasadena Rose Bowl July 17.

"Rothlisberger had been one of the best referees in the competition," said Blatter.

Also axed from the referees list for making a serious mistake was Italy's Pierluigi Pairetto who was in charge of the thriller-a-minute Argentina-Romania match which Romania won 3-2.

"There was a foul play where a player should have been sent off and a penalty given but neither was done," said Blatter.

Romania's Tibor Salymes brought down Diego Simeone as he stepped into the penalty areas but Pairetto awarded a free-kick for an offence outside the area.

But the FIFA general secretary insisted that neither of the two refereeing blunders changed the result of the matches.

"Neither Argentina nor Belgium were robbed. It is not even sure they would have scored from the penalties," said Blatter.

## Roberto Baggio saves Italy

BOSTON, Massachusetts (AFP) — Roberto Baggio saved Italian honour here Tuesday, scoring both goals in their 2-1 second round win against Nigeria and winning a quarter-final tie against Spain.

With 88 minutes gone he pulled 10-man Italy back into contention, forcing extra time with a 1-1 equaliser, then scored the decider from the penalty spot in the 101st minute.

Nigeria led after 26 minutes and were only two minutes away from an historic win when the world and European player of 1993 struck.

Italy were just as close to being showered with abuse and rotten tomatoes on their unexpectedly early return to Rome.

But the 28-year-old Juventus star, winning his 40th cap, rifled home a well struck goal, his 20th for the national side, from a cross from the right to win the Italians a World Cup reprieve.

Then with 10 minutes gone of the extended period, he lobbed a pass into the path of

overlapping defender Antonio Benarrivo, who was wrestled to the ground within yards of goal by Augustine Eguavoen.

Baggio, criticised for failing to sparkle in the U.S. so far, stepped up to stroke the spot kick to the right of keeper Peter Rufai and in off the post.

Nigeria went ahead from a defensive lapse by captain and backline organiser Paolo Maldini, the 26-year-old AC Milan star.

The error was severely punished. Maldini, winning his 55th cap here, was at fault when he failed to clear a corner and his miss-kick was a gift-horse to 23-year-old Emmanuel Amunike.

The player, soon to move from African champions Zamalek to Bundesliga club Duisburg, was on target in Nigeria's opening game against Bulgaria.

He made no mistake, chipping Italy's stand-in goalkeeper Luca Marchegiani from close range.

Earlier, World Cup newcomer Gianfranco Zola, brought on for Signori, made

sure Italy had a battle on their hands when he was sent off 12 minutes later.

Zola, on his 28th birthday, got the red card for a retaliatory tackle on right back Eguavoen although television replays showed he failed to make contact.

Mexican referee Arturo Brizio Carter, who sent two people off in his two first round games, had no hesitation in spoiling the anniversary celebrations.

Carter showered yellow cards like confetti. Giuseppe Signori got one for a penalty area dive, with Carter dismissing his plea for a penalty.

Italy brought on Dino Baggio, the 22-year-old playmaker, for the second half in place of Nicola Berti and he almost scored with his first touch in the 40th minute.

His close range shot from the corner was deflected onto the post by a sensational save from Peter Rufai.

He was a potent threat for the rest of the match, and did a great job in defence too, clearing a Rashidi Yekini strike off the line in the 103rd minute.

## Boardman's Tour de France dream dashed

EUROTUNNEL, France (AFP) — Unlucky Chris Boardman saw his hopes of wearing the Tour de France yellow jersey in his native England dashed on Tuesday.

Belgian Johan Museeuw ripped the leadership from his grasp after his GB-MG team won the third stage 66.5km team time trial between Calais and the Eurotunnel.

Boardman put in a heroic performance after his GAN outfit were hit by a series of problems but Museeuw, winner of the Amstel Gold Race earlier this season, wiped out the 23 seconds he needed to take the race lead.

Spanish favourite Miguel Indurain, whose Banesto team came third with an 18 second deficit, stayed in second overall, ten seconds behind.

Rolf Sorensen was in third and world champion Lance Armstrong, whose American Motorola team were second six seconds behind the lead.

ers Tuesday, moved up to fourth.

Boardman's teammate and former tour winner Greg LeMond said: "We had some problems, it's true, and I thought we tried to ride too fast on certain uphill sections."

"It's a pity for Chris — if we had eight men like him we would have won by ten minutes."

"He did such a lot of work on the front. But in the end we didn't do so badly. We were all tired at the end — except for Chris, who was still as fresh as a daisy."

Boardman's day began badly when he struggled with the handlebars on his Lotus bike and was forced to tighten them up while still riding.

Things then got worse as teammate Greg LeMond was hit by mechanical problems before struggling to stay in touch.

Frenchman Jean-Philippe Dojwa was also dropped.

## World Cup schedule

Saturday, July 9  
Game 45  
At Foxboro, Mass.  
Nigeria-Italy winner vs. Spain, 1605 GMT  
Game 46  
At Dallas  
Netherlands vs. Brazil, 1935 GMT

Sunday, July 10  
Game 47  
At East Rutherford, N.J.  
Mexico-Bulgaria winner vs. Germany, 1605 GMT  
Game 48  
At Stanford, Calif.  
Sweden vs. Romania, 1935 GMT

Semifinals  
Wednesday, July 13  
At East Rutherford: N.J.  
Game 47 winner vs. Game 45 winner, 2005 GMT  
At Pasadena, Calif.  
Game 48 winner vs. Game 46 winner, 2335 GMT

Third place  
Saturday, July 16  
At Pasadena, Calif.  
Semifinal losers, 1935 GMT

Championship  
Sunday, July 17  
At Pasadena, Calif.  
Semifinal winners, 1935 GMT

## The Mansell gamble that failed to pay off

MAGNY COUR, France (AFP) — Nigel Mansell's "guest appearance" at the French Grand Prix was a gamble which failed to pay off.

The 1992 world champion, hoping for a fiery return, was instead forced to roll off the track and into retirement with gearbox failure.

It did not pay off for team owner Frank Williams either, who had hoped Mansell could score points for the team in the constructors' world championship.

Nor did it entirely pay Renault engine supplier to Williams and the driving force behind Mansell's brief return to Formula One from the U.S. IndyCar series.

Renault was looking for a win or at least a strong result from Mansell against rival French manufacturer Peugeot in their home Grand Prix.

They did achieve a second place — ironically through the efforts of Damon Hill — and did get considerable publicity from Mansell's presence while the Peugeot engines in the rival McLaren's self-destructed in the race.

But the gamble may have paid off for Formula One supremo Bernie Ecclestone, the wily negotiator who finally made Mansell's appearance possible.

As the only super-star driver available to Formula One after the death of Ayrton Senna and the retirement of Alain Prost, Mansell's presence generated worldwide interest likely to have been translated into a boost for the Formula One television sales that Ecclestone handles.

The ex-world champion set

the final qualifying session alight Saturday as he traded pole position with his teammate Damon Hill, clearly outpacing the unusually off-form Benetton-Ford of Michael Schumacher.

But when it came to the 80th French Grand Prix Sunday, Mansell was only just there or thereabouts. Out-gunned from the front by Schumacher's brilliant start and Hill's "second best start of my career," Mansell was left fighting to hold third place ahead of a fired-up Jean Alesi in the much approved Ferrari.

Mansell was never in a position to challenge Hill, far less Schumacher, who went on to score his sixth victory in seven Grands Prix this year (he placed second in the other one).

There was no comment from the hurrying Mansell at the end of his French adventure, except to wish Hill well. He was away from the circuit en route to his private jet heading for Florida before the race ended.

But he clearly enjoyed the limelight during his two days of qualifying and could well be seen in the Williams again this season, despite the considerable fee he commanded here, which varying reports set as high as \$1.5 million.

But it was Hill who may well come out of the day as the big winner. He and David Coulthard, the Williams test driver brought into the team after Senna's death, have been vainly asking the team for various technical changes to the difficult Williams FW16.

Hill made it clear that Mansell had immediately



Nigel Mansell

confirmed his analysis and that the team had then made the changes which Hill had suggested earlier.

The weekend thus gave Hill reinforced credibility inside Williams.

His performance in the race pursuing Schumacher to

the limit was impressive and it was only team strategy that defeated him. Benetton and Schumacher opted for three pits stops for fuel and tyres.

Williams and Hill for only two. The lighter Benetton on fresher tyres was uncatchable.

## GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMARA HIRSCH  
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GETTING IT RIGHT, BACKWARD

Both vulnerable, South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ J 3 2  
♥ A 6 4 3  
♦ A K 8 6  
♣ K 6

**EAST**  
♠ 7 6 4  
♥ 8 6  
♦ 10 2  
♣ 9 7

**WEST**  
♠ 10 2  
♥ 5 3  
♦ 7 5 2  
♣ 8 4 4

**SOUTH**  
♠ A K Q 10 9  
♥ 6  
♦ 9 7 4  
♣ A Q J 10

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
5 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.  
Think twice before adopting a line of play. There may be a better one waiting in the wings, eager to be discovered.

North-South, despite only 26 high-card points in the combined holding, bid well to a fair slam. After South's high reverse of three clubs, North set spades as the trump suit. There followed a series of cue-bids,

and when South could move over four spades, North's king of clubs was the final inducement to push on.

Declarer ruffed the second heart and could count only 11 tricks—five trumps, four clubs and two diamonds. South opted to try to ruff a diamond in dummy for the 12th.

After drawing two rounds of trumps and cashing the ace-king of diamonds, declarer played off four clubs. The intention was to discard the table's diamonds on winning clubs and that would have worked had the defender with four clubs also held three trumps. Unfortunately, that was not the case. West ruffed the fourth club and declarer was forced to concede down one.

Once the defenders had led a second heart, forcing declarer to ruff, the contract could have been made via a dummy reversal. When both defenders follow to two rounds of trumps, declarer uses the ace and king of diamonds as entries to ruff dummy's two remaining hearts.

Now South can get back to the board with the king of clubs to draw the outstanding trump with the jack, discarding a diamond from hand. Three more club tricks bring declarer's total to 12—three trump tricks, three heart ruffs, two diamonds and four clubs.

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The tender documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman, Supply Department, until 2:00 p.m. local time Thursday 21st July 1994. Application for documents should be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of JD (15) for each set of tender documents.  
The closing date for submitting tenders is 12:00 hours local time Tuesday 26th July 1994.  
Sameh Madani  
Managing Director

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## Money arriving for self-rule — Qouriea

TUNIS (R) — The Palestinian official in charge of economy and trade for the self-rule Gaza Strip and West Bank area said on Tuesday that international donors had made money available for the start-up costs of Palestinian self-government and infrastructure investments.

"Our talks in Washington with the World Bank and the United States administration officials were very positive and excellent," Ahmad Qouriea, better known as Abu Alaa, told Reuters in an interview.

Abu Alaa who has the economy and trade portfolio in the Palestinian Authority, returned in Tunis on Monday after a one-week visit to Washington.

During his trip he met World Bank heads and staff and U.S. State Department, trade and Congress officials.

"The visit was successful and permitted the commitment of both the World Bank and the United States to support the Palestinian authority in facing the economic challenges ahead and ensuring Palestinian success in improving the quality of life of the people in the West Bank and Gaza," he added.

Abu Alaa said the World Bank, which acts as secretary of the international donors

group formed to help the Palestinians, had agreed to make available \$51 million, sufficient to cover the total budget gap of the third quarter of 1994.

The World Bank also agreed to make available \$150 million for urgent infrastructure projects in the Gaza Strip and Jericho, he said.

"This is to start immediately. The offers for tender are to be issued within one week or 10 days," Abu Alaa said.

Another \$18 million was also made available for technical assistance including feasibility studies for investment projects and training, he said.

Abu Alaa said an additional \$140 million was being invested by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in sectors such as health, education, training and sewerage in the refugee camps.

He said the PLO and World Bank agreed to postpone a donor group meeting in Paris from July 11 to Sept. 7-9 in order to secure its success in mobilising more funds.

Palestinians, World Bank and donor representatives will visit before September the main donors capitals in an effort to mobilise additional funds. These are to cover the fourth quarter budget gap.

also about \$50 million, and match available donor pledges to specific investment projects, he said.

He said the PLO and World Bank also agreed on a mechanism to make funds available for the Palestinian police budget from the general budget. Palestinian police expenditure is estimated at \$7 million a month.

Abu Alaa said the budget covered spending by the civil administration inherited from Israeli rule, welfare payments, a Gaza clean-up campaign, transfer costs from PLO's headquarters in Tunis to the self-rule areas, rehabilitation of detainees, education and health institutions.

He said that priority projects selected for immediate implementation included water distribution, electricity, telephone, sewerage and education and health.

Abu Alaa said U.S. officials had "welcomed" the idea of offering the Palestinians the clause of most favoured nation to boost their trade relations.

"Although this advantage is agreed with states, U.S. officials said they will examine the case to get a way for such an agreement... I am confident they will do it," Abu Alaa said.



Aden residents queue for water by a vehicle of the International Committee of the Red Cross (AFP photo)

## UNICEF sounds alarm over children in Yemen civil conflict

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Thousands of children trapped in the besieged southern Yemeni stronghold of Aden risk death from diseases and dehydration in the absence of drinking water, proper food and medical care, a senior United Nations official said Tuesday.

The warning added to a mounting chorus of concern, from international relief organisations, for the worsening situation in Aden where water installations, hospitals, schools and utilities have been seriously damaged in seven weeks of northern shelling in the civil war that began on May 4.

Shortage of water is mounting in the city and the International Committee of the Red Cross has been appealing for safety for repair crews to water installations.

Reports said Tuesday northern Yemeni forces had captured parts of Aden, the major base of the southerners in the impoverished Arabian Peninsula country.

Omaiwale, representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Yemen, also expressed concern that children under 15 were being drafted into the army "on both sides of the conflict" in violation of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. Yemen is a signatory to that convention.

The two main concerns of UNICEF, Mr. Omaiwale told a press conference here, are over the life-threatening situation facing Yemeni children and their role in violence that would leave them "traumatised."

Sidestepping any comment on the political situation in Yemen, the U.N. official from French Guyana said: "The unity of Yemen as adv-

anced as a reason for military action should not take precedence over the lives of children."

UNICEF considers children between six months and two years as the most vulnerable in the situation. This could mean up to 40,000 children in Aden alone, based on a UNICEF estimate that one per cent of the 400,000-strong population of the beleaguered city are in this age bracket.

"We have very serious concerns that we might have many, many more people dying, particularly children, as a result of diarrhoea, measles, acute respiratory infections, malaria and malnutrition if we don't have some serious action taken," Mr. Omaiwale said.

Casualties from this "silent emergency" will be much higher than those killed and wounded in the actual violence of the civil war, he added. While immediate action could "contain the situation," every day of delay would eventually render the emergency unmanageable, he warned.

UNICEF is channelling "most" of its \$1.7 million allocation for its regular programmes in Yemen to address the emergency needs both in the north and south of the country. "But it is only the tip of the iceberg," said Mr. Omaiwale, who was in Amman en route to New York for "technical" preparations related to relief to Yemen.

"Without additional funding we will be unable to respond to the needs, particularly that the situation in Aden has deteriorated."

"Reports indicate that the population (in Aden) is on the brink of suffering from starvation and deaths from dehydration," said Mr. Omaiwale, adding that his in-

formation came from local UNICEF staff who remain in Aden. The U.N. agency withdrew its international staff from Aden, where national staff remains.

The country office of UNICEF and international staff remain in Sanaa, the federal capital.

However, UNICEF relief work in Aden is coordinated with the ICRC, "which in fact is doing the kind of things that we would do if we had an international presence."

But the "assistance has been stretched to the limit," he said, noting that reports say that Mukalla, another southern stronghold, has been "if not entered at least under serious siege."

An ICRC-sponsored ship was on its way to Aden carrying relief supplies on Tuesday. However, the volume of relief is a far cry from the actual needs of Aden residents.

UNICEF estimates that 40,000 people displaced as a result of the war have sought refuge in Aden, adding to the city's already difficult situation. Another 2,000 displaced are outside Aden in addition to 4,000 Somalis who had sought shelter in Yemen from their war-torn homeland across the Gulf of Aden.

Noting that UNICEF by definition, is concerned with the well-being of children everywhere, Mr. Omaiwale said:

"If this war is not stopped very soon, we will have large numbers of traumatised children, adults as well, some of whom might be unrecoverable. We have credible reports of children under 15 who are serving in the armed forces... on both sides of the conflict."

"I can only speak of the Republic of Yemen as the signatory," said the U.N. official when asked whether the agency held the southerners committed to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in view of the breakaway state they declared on May 20.

In any event, he said, UNICEF did not come across rejection from any side of its humanitarian work in Yemen, whether in the south or the north, but the agency is unable to do anything since it does not have access to some of the conflict areas.

"Without a ceasefire, official support (for UNICEF work) cannot be translated into practical action," he said.

On the external front, "funding is a major concern," he said, renewing an appeal to the international community to extend help. No definite estimates of needs could be ascertained because of the war situation.

Other parts of Yemen are also seriously affected by the war, directly and indirectly. Apart from the deaths and injuries sustained in the conflict, Yemenis are also suffering from the "secondary and tertiary" effects of war.

Prices have soared and people have lost their livelihoods as a result of the violence, noted Mr. Omaiwale. Among the worst affected are many of the poor Yemenis who were expelled from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait as a result of their country's sympathy for Iraq during the 1990-91 Gulf crisis. Between 800,000 and one million Yemenis were forced to leave Saudi Arabia alone.

Another concern is that unless the farmlands of the country receive water in the two to three weeks, this year's harvest would be seriously affected negatively, said Mr. Omaiwale.

## U.S.-Jordan ties excellent — Egan

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Wesley Egan has described relations between Jordan and the United States as excellent noting that His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Washington last month further contributed to the strengthening of ties and resulted in expression of a mutual commitment to work for the establishment of a Middle East peace.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, on the eve of the United States Independence Day anniversary, Mr. Egan said: "King Hussein's meeting and discussion in Washington with the president, the secretary of state, the secretary of defence, the speaker of the House of Representatives and other congressional leaders reaffirmed our practical commitment to the closest cooperation in support of the security and economic development of Jordan, the pursuit of peace and improvements in the quality of life for all people in the region."

"I believe both governments respect and have a full appreciation of the concerns, needs and objectives on which our relationship can and will be based in the future."

In statements to reporters upon returning to Amman from his visit to the United States, King Hussein described the trip as successful. The United States administration was "serious about the peace process and under-

stands our positions and stand," he said.

"The U.S. administration has reaffirmed its keenness on maintaining strong ties with Jordan in a most positive manner," the King added.

Referring to the peace process, the U.S. ambassador said his country was committed to the pursuit of peace in the Middle East.

"Over the years, we have dedicated significant resources and political attention to this issue and to this region in an effort to assist in the realisation of a just and durable peace," he said.

As long as the parties remain devoted to the search for peace, he said, the United States "will continue to play an active, dynamic and creative role in support of those efforts."

Referring to the Kingdom's role in the process, the ambassador said: "Jordan's full and active engagement in the bilateral and multilateral negotiating tracks is fundamental to the achievement of peace, security, economic development and the realisation of the full potential of this region."

The ambassador spoke during a reception marking the Independence Day anniversary attended by dignitaries including Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Raad Ben Zeid, the King's adviser Marwan Al Qasem, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Talal Al Hassan and other officials, Cabinet and Parliament members and diplomats.

## N. Korea set for U.S. talks

TOKYO (AFP) — North Korea's delegation left for Geneva Tuesday to reopen high-level talks with the United States while Pyongyang's media made an apparent attack on U.S. influence in Korean affairs.

North Korean First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-Ju left Pyongyang as head of the delegation to a long-pending third round of high-level talks with the United States opening in Geneva Friday, the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) said.

The North Korean Workers Party newspaper, meanwhile, urged the two Koreas to seek reconciliation at their unprecedented summit in Pyongyang July 25-27 while fighting "interventionist manoeuvres of outside forces" — its standard reference to the U.S. presence in South Korea.

"If the North and the South are to be reconciled and united, neither of them must rely upon outside forces which seek to fish in troubled waters by setting the fellow countrymen of the two parts against each other," the newspaper Rodong Sinmun said.

The commentary, carried by the official North Korean news agency monitored here, also called on the two Koreas to "finally stop the political warfare and mud-slinging that cut the other side to the quick and incited distrust."

North Korea and the United States held two rounds of talks between Mr. Kang and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci in New York and Geneva in June and July last year.

But their third round had been postponed due to the nuclear standoff resulting from the North's refusal to allow full international inspections of its facilities suspected of developing nuclear bombs.

Washington agreed to reopen the high-level talks after North Korean leader Kim Il-Sung offered to freeze his suspected nuclear programme when he received former U.S. President Jimmy Carter in mid-June in Pyongyang.

Mr. Kim also expressed his readiness to hold an unprecedented summit with rival South Korea. The two sides have agreed to him meeting South Korean President Kim Young-Sam July 25-27 in the North Korean capital.

White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers has said the upcoming talks between Mr. Kang and Mr. Gallucci would continue "as long as they're productive."

In March last year, North Korea decided to quit the nuclear non-proliferation Treaty in protest of growing international pressure to inspect its two undeclared sites suspected of developing nuclear bombs.

## Syria blasts Israel on South Lebanon

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — The newspaper of the Ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party Tuesday lashed out at Israel's renewed aggression on South Lebanon and claimed it was an effort to undermine the upcoming trip to the region by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

"The Israeli aggression seems to have political missions as whenever the region approaches the climate of overtore, Israel finds out a way to disturb it either by launching aggression on South Lebanon or by committing new massacre," said Al Baath.

Israeli jets blasted guerrilla bases in South Lebanon Monday shortly after resistance forces killed an Israeli soldier in a ground assault.

Al Baath accused Israel of trying to undermine Mr. Christopher's forthcoming trip.

"The Israeli aggression has come within the framework of Israeli rulers' practices not only to pressure Lebanon but also the United States prior to Christopher's new trip to the region," it said.

The daily warned that the

battle against Israel's occupation of a border strip in South Lebanon will continue.

"Israel has to end its occupation of South Lebanon or the south will turn to be a death swamp for its soldiers," said the newspaper.

Two Palestinian groups have claimed responsibility for an attack in South Lebanon on Sunday in which two Israeli soldiers were killed and three injured.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said a joint commando had blown up an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon by placing explosives on the road.

Israel's proxy South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia said Sunday that the Israelis were killed and injured when their armoured vehicle smashed into an electricity pylon.

The high-tension wires fell on the vehicle, causing a fatal electric shock, the militia said.

On Monday, Hizbollah guerrillas firing anti-tank rockets, machine guns and mortars attacked four positions in Israel's self-declared "security zone," including those held by the army SLA.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### PLO bids to win back refugee support

SIDON (AFP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has resumed financial aid to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and named a new Fatah command in a bid to win back slipping support, PLO officials said here Tuesday. The Fatah command fell out of favour with many Palestinian refugees in Lebanon after the historic PLO-Israeli handshake on Sept. 13 which led to the signing of the May 4 agreement launching self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. Sympathy for the PLO also fell after the organisation drastically reduced financial, social and medical aid to Lebanon's refugees following the start of the Middle East peace conference in Madrid in October 1991. Fatah officials identified the members of the new command as Sultan Abul Aynan, Bader Krayem, Kamal Medhat and Khaled Aref. The new Fatah command, the third in less than a year, immediately contacted dissident Fatah official Muir Maqadha who controls the 'Ain Helweh camp. Lebanon's largest on the eastern outskirts of the southern port of Sidon.

### Swiss tell Iran to reapply for asylum

BERNE (R) — Swiss authorities said on Tuesday they would allow a man claiming to be an Iranian dissident to apply for asylum a second time and denied they had handed him over to the Iranian embassy. The Paris-based Iranian dissident group Mujahideen-e-Khalq said on Monday one of its supporters, Aqil Abdoullahi, 32, had been seized by Swiss police and handed over to the Iranian embassy in Berne. "I don't know where that came from, it's not true," Mr. Heinz Schoeni, spokesman for the Swiss federal refugee office, told Reuters.

### Six sentenced to death in Algeria

ALGIERS (AFP) — Six armed Muslim fundamentalists, one of whom is on the run, have been sentenced to death by a special court in Algiers, judicial officials said Tuesday. The court Monday also sentenced three other members of the group known as "Souma" of life imprisonment and 13 were given sentences ranging from two to 20 years in prison. Three special courts were set up in Algeria on Feb. 22, 1993. The court in Algiers has since issued 371 death sentences and the one in Constantine 40. Twenty-six of those sentenced were executed while some 600 death row escaped in March from the Tazult-Lambese prison near Batna.

### Indian troops kill Sudanese in Kashmir

SRINAGAR (AFP) — Indian troops shot dead a Sudanese national and five Kashmiri militants in a town north of here on Tuesday, police said. Ibn Masood, an electrical engineer from Sudan was gunned down along with the five other militants by paramilitary troops during a search operation in Sopore, 60 kilometres from Srinagar, police said. The 33-year-old Sudanese, a reputed expert in making landmines, was wanted by the authorities in connection with attacks on Indian troops by separatist guerrillas in the troubled northern state, police said.

### Turkey condemns killing in Greece

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey condemned the killing of a Turkish diplomat by unidentified gunmen near Athens on Monday. Turkey's deputy chief of mission Haluk Sipahoglu was shot in his car at a seaside suburb of Athens. A Foreign Ministry statement said Greek Ambassador Alexander Philonox was summoned by Deputy Foreign Minister Ozdem Sanberk after the incident and told that it was the Greek government's responsibility to assure the safety of the Turkish diplomats. Greek Foreign Minister Carolos Papoulias extended his country's condolences to Turkey during his meeting with Turkish foreign minister Hikmet Cetin at the Mediterranean foreign ministers meeting in Egypt, the statement added. "Cetin once again stressed the importance of cooperation against terrorism," it added.

### Egypt free last of lawyers

CAIRO (AP) — Five lawyers held for protesting a security crackdown on their colleagues were released Tuesday, ending a two-month confrontation between the government and Egypt's bar association. The five were the last among more than 40 lawyers held since mid-May in connection with a demonstration over the death in custody of attorney Abdul Harith Madani. Police broke up the May 17 protest at the downtown headquarters of the lawyers' syndicate with truncheons and a shower of tear-gas bombs. Led by an independent lawyer, Ahmad Nasser, the five released Tuesday were taken a week after the demonstration for distributing it at a Cairo court anti-government leaflets protesting the arrests and the use of violence against lawyers. Eighteen lawyers mounted a hunger strike last month to pressure police into releasing their colleagues but ended their fast last week after most lawyers were freed.

## COLUMN

### King of Norway backs idea of royal 'trade union'

LONDON (AFP) — King Harald V of Norway backed the idea of a royal "trade union" for monarchs to discuss their particular problems in an interview in Tuesday's Telegraph, coinciding with his state visit to Britain. "I think the Prince of Wales some years ago that we ought to start a trade union. I think it's a very good thing for us to come together and discuss the problems we have because we are the only ones who have them in common," the king said when asked if he felt a need for monarchies to form themselves into a type of club. But he said he wouldn't call it a club, rather a family: "We are related to most of them. There is a strong sense of family." King Harald and his wife Queen Sonja, who arrive in Edinburgh, Scotland, Tuesday, apparently have far fewer problems than Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, who along with other British royals has come under fierce attack in the press. The prince was strongly criticised last week, following his public confession of adultery in a television interview, although he also won considerable support for his honesty. The role of the Norwegian royals is to avoid all controversy. "The thing we are really, really very careful about is not to say anything critical," said King Harald. And although the king and the queen were prepared to give an interview, there were two preconditions. They would not discuss possible Norwegian entry to the European Community, an issue which has split the country, and they would not talk about the involvement of Crown Princess Marie Louise in a British divorce case. The princess was cited as a co-respondent in the case brought by Irene Morris against her husband Philip, a British show-jumper.

### AIDS vaccine volunteers get 2nd injection

BANGKOK (AP) — Medics gave the second round of injections of an experimental U.S.-made AIDS vaccine to 30 volunteers at a Red Cross clinic in Bangkok Monday. The UBI-1 vaccine, manufactured by the American company United Biomedical Inc., is a protein resembling HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. It is designed to encourage the body's immune system to produce antibodies against AIDS. The first injection was given in June. The third and final injection is scheduled for Nov. 21. A doctor at the clinic said five or six of the volunteers had tested positive for HIV since the experiment began, but not due to the vaccine. She said they had been engaging in "high risk" behaviour, possibly under the assumption that the vaccine would make them less vulnerable to infection. HIV is usually transmitted through sexual contact, the sharing of drug syringes, and transfusions of contaminated blood.

### N. Zealand doctor misdiagnoses 54 cancer cases

WELLINGTON (R) — A New Zealand doctor, himself suffering from Parkinson's disease, misdiagnosed 54 cancer patients, health officials revealed Tuesday. The doctor, named by the media as senior pathologist James Burkinshaw, misread 54 biopsies. At least five people were incorrectly told they had been cleared of the disease, while another 10 were told they had the disease when they did not. At least two women had breasts removed needlessly. Officials at the central North Island Wanganui Hospital, who revealed the misdiagnoses, apologised for the errors. Surgeons raised the alarm two weeks ago when they found patients' conditions did not match the diagnoses. Checks were made on 1,000 sample diagnoses from a three-year period and 54 mistakes were discovered. Thirty-nine of these cases were correctly treated, however, because surgeons followed their instincts rather than the pathologist's instructions. Dr. Burkinshaw has retired early after 28 years with the hospital. His failing health has been blamed for the mistakes in checking the tissue in biopsies.

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